

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

## The Monitor's view

### Spain's democratic milestone

Treading between rightists and leftists, King Juan Carlos of Spain is firmly and ably guiding his country toward a full-fledged Western democracy. One year after the passing of Franco and the end of his iron dictatorship, a new mood and spirit prevail in Spain. It is captured in the first article of a new reform bill calling for the first democratically elected legislature in four decades:

"Democracy in the Spanish state is based in the supremacy of the law and the sovereignty of the people."

It will take more than words, of course, to fulfill that statement. But the outlook is promising. Even the largely right Cortes, the Parliament bequeathed by Franco, voted itself out of existence and approved general elections for next year. Under the reform bill, which must still be approved by a popular referendum in December, the elections will bring into being a new two-chamber Parliament with powers like Spain's Franco-era laws.

No one underestimates the difficulties ahead, however. Although the King and the Prime Minister woo over the conservative rightists, the ultra right would like to slow the pace of democratization. The danger is that it would resurface strongly. If, for instance, the Span-

ish Communist Party were legalized.

Spain's leftists, for their part, who have yet to fully recover from the repressive years under Franco, threaten to boycott the upcoming referendum if certain conditions are not met. They urge immediate legalization of labor groups as well as the Communist Party, total amnesty for convicted terrorists, and dismantling of public-order courts and anti-terrorist laws.

Compounding the uncertainties is the threat of political violence among the Catalans and the Basques, although the danger of separation is perhaps being exaggerated. Likewise of concern is the deterioration of the Spanish economy, beset these days by worker unrest, inflation, and declining investment.

Nonetheless, polls show that almost 70 percent of the Spanish people support the government's reforms. If Prime Minister Adolfo Suárez, who so skillfully steered the reform legislation through the Cortes, can continue to mobilize the moderate center, and if the Army and security forces can be held together, the chances appear good that Spain before too long will have a functioning democracy.

After only one year without Franco, that is something to cheer about.

### Changing position on Angola

In June, the U.S. turned a solitary thumbs-down on Angola's application for United Nations membership, on grounds that it couldn't really be independent and in control of its own affairs with all those Cuban troops on the scene.

Yet this week when the Angolan bid for membership came up again, Washington's men at UN were willing to take a more tolerant view. They were ready to abstain where once they vetoed, thereby allowing Angola's entry. The fact that most of the Cuban soldiers are still there, and that civil war still rages in portions of Angola, obviously did not weigh so heavily this time.

It is not difficult to discern what caused the difference in the U.S. attitude. Since the June veto, Secretary of State Kissinger has made his diplomatic bid to bring about a racial settlement in southern Africa. At the moment, the Geneva conference on Rhodesia, which he helped arrange, is hanging in the balance. So this is no time for the U.S. to be alienating black African nations. To do so would not only undercut American standing with the third-

world states but conceivably could handicap the incoming Carter administration in its future plans as well. Moreover, the white elections involved in a southern Africa settlement — the U.S., Britain, Rhodesia, and South Africa — could find support from the present Angolan government helpful in their negotiations.

But an American abstention on Angola does seem inconsistent with its recent veto on Vietnam UN membership. In that instance, the U.S. justified its rejection on grounds of lack of information about many missing Americans. That in itself was a shift from an earlier stand linking South Vietnamese membership with South Korea's similar bid. Now in the case of Angola, Washington has moved a step toward the principle of universality of UN membership, but not all the way.

Indeed, as matters now stand, political considerations have taken precedence on both Angola and Vietnam, favoring the entry of one, denying it to another. There are good reasons for this pragmatic approach to membership bids, but it leaves friends and adversaries alike uncertain where the U.S. will stand next time around.

It is not difficult to discern what caused the difference in the U.S. attitude. Since the June veto, Secretary of State Kissinger has made his diplomatic bid to bring about a racial settlement in southern Africa. At the moment, the Geneva conference on Rhodesia, which he helped arrange, is hanging in the balance. So this is no time for the U.S. to be alienating black African nations. To do so would not only undercut American standing with the third-

### An American lift for Lisbon

Since the April 1974 coup which turned out its right-wing government, Portugal has faced a series of political and economic crises at home, in addition to withdrawing from its big African territories of Mozambique and Angola. It therefore is welcome news for the Socialist government of Prime Minister Mário Soares that the United States is about to provide \$300 million in an emergency loan.

This American "help" testifies both to the serious domestic situation in Portugal and to Washington's desire to keep its strong anti-Communist such as Mr. Soares at the helm in Lisbon. And the aid will be extended, if present Ford administration plans are carried out, at a time when Portugal's financial resources have reached a low ebb, due to heavy borrowing.

Mr. Soares meanwhile has his hands full trying to keep the Communist Party under control. This is especially apparent in his effort to break the present Communist influence in the trade union movement. Politically, the Communists have suffered a number of recent setbacks, losing leverage with the military forces, the farmers, and small landowners. But, as Communist chief Alvaro Cunhal warned last week at the party congress, the working masses of Portugal still have many legitimate

weapons to use if their interests are threatened. He cited wage demands, demonstrations, and strikes as ways in which their power could be displayed. So Mr. Soares obviously will need all the outside assistance he can muster to meet such looming threats.

Fortunately for him, there are signs that long-term U.S. aid may rise as high as \$800 million. A committee that includes West Germany, France, and several others as well as the United States, is considering raising \$1.5 billion to pull Portugal through its current difficulties. Mr. Soares now faces the need to institute promised austerity measures to get Portugal on its feet, as well as to carry out much-needed political reforms in the country. These entail major risks for the Prime Minister, who has been in office only 3 months. So the road ahead will not be easy.

Yet the emergency rescue operation for Portugal is amply justified in view of the country's strategic importance to NATO, to say nothing of the grim alternatives if Soares were to fail. Then the Western powers would have to contemplate a possible resumption of chaos and the struggle for leftist domination in Portugal. All in all, the situation is urgent enough so that it is well that Washington is giving Lisbon a lift, without waiting for the new administration to take office. The next few months could be crucial for embattled Portugal.

André Malraux proved that a man did not have to finish high school to become a cultural landmark of his century. As international tributes followed his passing this week, it remained difficult to extricate Malraux, himself from the legend he helped to perpetuate. What seemed clear was a remarkable combination of art and action in a career that took him from the political far left to what he called a position of both anti-fascism and anti-communism at the side of President Charles de Gaulle. A new book by Malraux is just about to be published.

According to recent findings, Malraux had visited the revolutionary China of the '20s in time for the events he described with what has long been regarded as eyewitness vividness in perhaps his most famous novel, "Man's Fate." (Forty years before Watergate, "Tapa gata," it described a code contrived by the Western powers to impose missing interruptions to a seemingly innocent photograph record.)

Malraux never got as much moeey as he wanted. But he did set up a number of the "maisons de culture" (regional cultural centers) that were varyingly successful — and that he saw as the major legacy of his ministry. Another debt art owes to Malraux's action.

Monday, November 28, 1977

"All packed, but where's he going?"



The Christian Science Monitor

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL EDITION

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Monday, December 6, 1976

60¢ U.S.

### Brezhnev looks East and West to root olive branch

By Joseph C. Harsch

Leonid Brezhnev of the Soviet Union is trying extra hard these days to persuade the now top man in China and the soon-to-be new top man in the United States that he wants to do useful and peaceful business with them.

He has sent his top China expert from the Soviet Foreign Office, Leonid Illychev, back to Peking to resume talks over Sino-Soviet border disputes. (Mr. Illychev arrived on Nov. 27.) And he issued a public appeal on Nov. 30 to U.S. President-Elect Jimmy Carter "to put an end to the freeze imposed on this question [SALT 2 arms-control talks] by Washington alone."

This stretching out of Brezhnev olive branches in both directions from Moscow to the prospective leaders of the two other most-important countries in the world certainly proves that Mr. Brezhnev wants both Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and President-Elect Carter in Peking, Georgia, to think of him self back in Moscow as a friendly and peacefully inclined person.

But both Mr. Hua and Mr. Carter have reasons to be a little skeptical about those protestations of general goodwill from the Kremlin. There is still a massive Soviet military force deployed along the Chinese frontier in the heart of Asia, some of it within 400 miles of Peking — which is easy short-range missile distance. And there is another and larger Soviet military force deployed in Poland, East Germany, and Czechoslovakia and aimed at Western Europe. It contains the enormous number of 19,000 battle tanks.

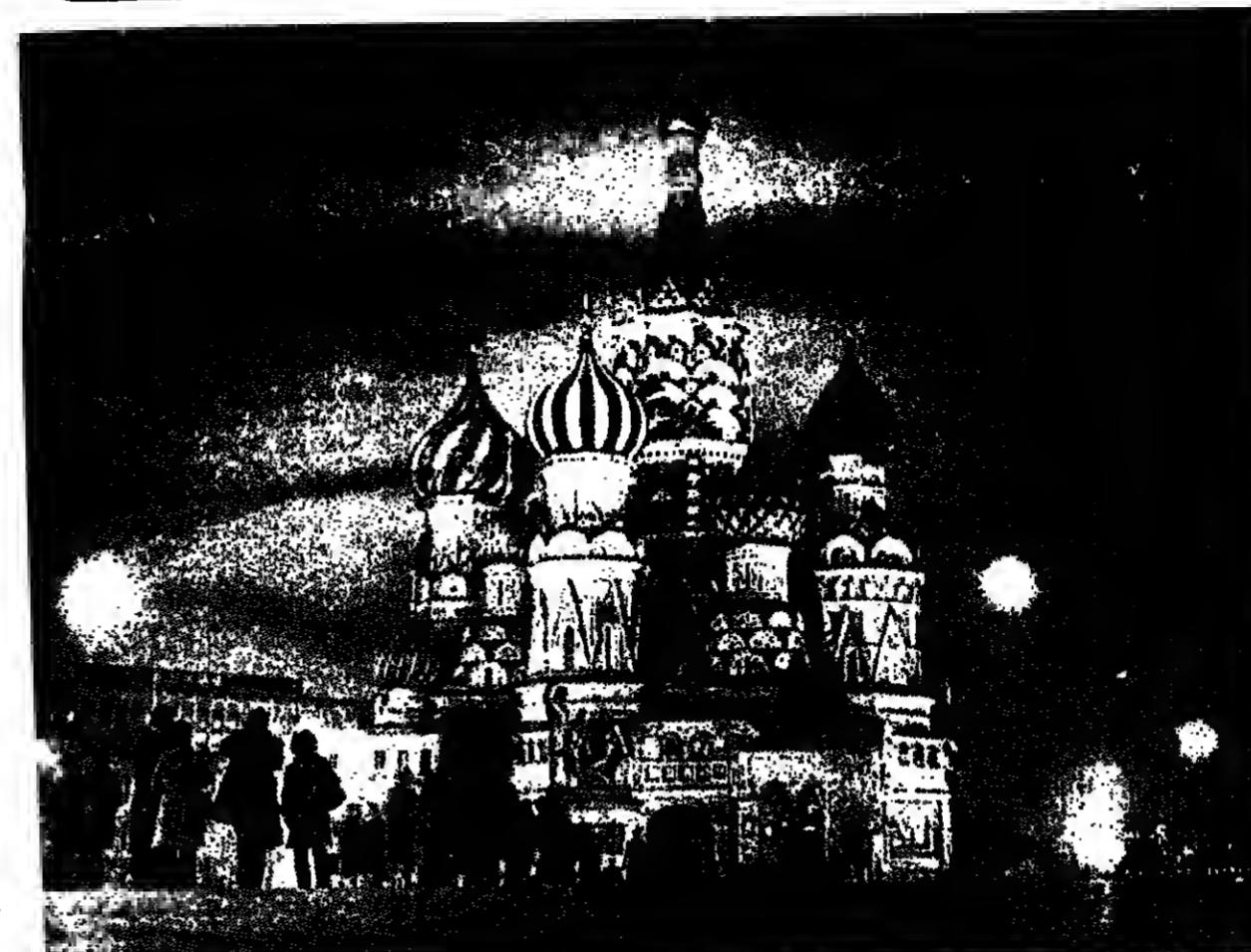
Mr. Brezhnev's olive branches can never be wholly convincing either to Mr. Hua or to Mr. Carter so long as he maintains these massive military deployments which, in both cases, out-weight and outnumber the forces deployed against them. In both cases the Soviet forces are capable of taking the offensive.

Why then the buildup, and why does Mr. Brezhnev keep those huge and offensive forces on station and in take-off positions if Moscow's intentions are as peaceful as Mr. Brezhnev's words would have the outside world believe?

Part of the answer certainly, and perhaps even the whole of the answer, lies in the following:

True, Mr. Brezhnev has a powerful military position in Central Asia because his weapons are better than the Chinese weapons and thus compensate to some degree for the enormous Chinese advantage in manpower. And true also, Mr. Brezhnev has more tanks which he can deploy against the forces of the NATO alliance and thus compensate to some degree for NATO advantages in other respects — such as technology and economic resources. But Mr. Brezhnev also has a host of problems weighing on him. He may be in serious need for relief from some quarter.

\*Please turn to Page 24



Traditional Mausoleum in Red Square

Traditional Mausoleum: background to a carefully orchestrated jumble of signals

### At stake at Rhodesian conference:

### What color hands on the reins?

By Geoffrey Godsell  
Overseas news editor of  
The Christian Science Monitor

The Geneva conference on Rhodesia has at last taken up what it was primarily convened to discuss: the makeup of the multiracial government which will preside over the transfer of political power from white to blacks in the territory.

Mutual suspicions and wrangling over an agreed date for legal independence for Zimbabwe (as Africans call Rhodesia) under Ian Smith's interim government have delayed for five weeks the getting down to the meat of the conference. (It opened Oct. 28.) But British chairman Ivor Richard was able to convene Dec. 1 a restricted meeting of black and white Rhodesian delegations to begin discussion on how the interim government should be made up.

According to the white Rhodesians, U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger agreed with white Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith last September that the interim prime minister should be black; his cabinet should be multiracial; and the key ministries of

defence and of law and order should be in white hands.

This last provision is unacceptable to the black Rhodesian delegations. The defense and law and order ministries are the ones which in African eyes reinforce the image of the white Rhodesians, minority as "oppressors." But from the white point of view, unless these two ministries remain in white hands, discipline in the white-officered and white-run security and police forces will collapse and neararchy will result during the transition period.

\*Please turn to Page 24

### No midnight knock on the door for Hosenball and Agee

By Francis Reilly  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

There's more than a touch of naivete — some of it false, but some disturbingly genuine — in the reactions to the proposed deportation of two American journalists from Britain.

Home Secretary Merlyn Rees told the House of Commons the two men — Philip Agee and Mark Hosenball — had been engaged in activities harmful to the security of the United Kingdom and the safety of its servants. Agee had maintained regular contracts with foreign intelligence officers, while Hosenball had obtained for publication damaging information.

Both Americans seem to be connected with a Washington radical magazine called *Counter-* *spy*, which is dedicated to the belief that the United States Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) is absolutely evil and must be exposed. In Mr. Agee's published words: "The most ef-

### Southern Lebanon: suspicions and answers

By Geoffrey Godsell  
Overseas news editor of  
The Christian Science Monitor

What is really happening in southern Lebanon?

Are the reports (from Beirut and elsewhere) correct that the U.S. as mediator is working out some compromise agreement between Syria and Israel for the policing of the area immediately north of the Israeli border into which no Syrian peace-keeping forces have yet moved?

Or is the report from Israel correct that no agreement has been worked out with Syria for policing southern Lebanon?

The answer is: The U.S. is interested in the kind of compromise it considers feasible and simultaneously safe for Israel; this interest has so far expressed itself in ensuring that the parties involved are analyzing the situation accurately and are aware of what is (and what is not) feasible. The Israeli Government will probably acquiesce in a compromise in the end; but the Israelis remain much more-and

more difficult to deal with than the Syrians.

The other reason for Mr. Rabkin's writings is that he sees as a tough bargainer to his leadership, both from within his own Labor Party (notably from Defense Minister Shimon Peres) and from without it (notably from a hard-line military hero, Gen. Ariel Sharon). And quite apart from these personal challenges, Mr. Rabkin's Labor Party faces a general election before the end of 1977.

The interest of the U.S. in an acceptable compromise for southern Lebanon was again suggested by the meeting the American chargé d'affaires in Beirut, George Laas, had with Lebanese President Sankari Nov. 29. It was his second meeting with Mr. Sankari in four days. These consultations also bespeak the U.S. interest in reinforcing Mr. Rabkin as the constitutionally elected head of state and supreme authority in a united Lebanon — but a Lebanon in which the wounds of the civil war still need to be healed.

The Beirut newspaper *Al-Nahar* suggests that one possible solution for southern Lebanon would be to have not Syria but Sudanese and United Arab Emirates contingents of the Arab League peace-keeping force in Lebanon move into the sensitive area beyond the Litani River. But this suggestion immediately raises the question of whether any non-Syrian units in the peace-keeping force would be as willing or able as the Syrians to deal sternly with those Palestinian raiders who have been waging a guerrilla war into Israel from southern Lebanon.

As for eventual Israeli acceptance of Al-Nahar's or any other compromise proposal for southern Lebanon, Mr. Rabkin's Labor Party faces a general election before the end of 1977.

\*Please turn to Page 24

### Malraux: art and action

Since the April 1974 coup which turned out its right-wing government, Portugal has faced a series of political and economic crises at home, in addition to withdrawing from its big African territories of Mozambique and Angola. It therefore is welcome news for the Socialist government of Prime Minister Mário Soares that the United States is about to provide \$300 million in an emergency loan.

This American "help" testifies both to the serious domestic situation in Portugal and to Washington's desire to keep its strong anti-Communist such as Mr. Soares at the helm in Lisbon. And the aid will be extended, if present Ford administration plans are carried out, at a time when Portugal's financial resources have reached a low ebb, due to heavy borrowing.

Yet the emergency rescue operation for Portugal is amply justified in view of the country's strategic importance to NATO, to say nothing of the grim alternatives if Soares were to fail. Then the Western powers would have to contemplate a possible resumption of chaos and the struggle for leftist domination in Portugal. All in all, the situation is urgent enough so that it is well that Washington is giving Lisbon a lift, without waiting for the new administration to take office. The next few months could be crucial for embattled Portugal.

André Malraux proved that a man did not have to finish high school to become a cultural landmark of his century. As international tributes followed his passing this week, it remained difficult to extricate Malraux, himself from the legend he helped to perpetuate. What seemed clear was a remarkable combination of art and action in a career that took him from the political far left to what he called a position of both anti-fascism and anti-communism at the side of President Charles de Gaulle. A new book by Malraux is just about to be published.

According to recent findings, Malraux had visited the revolutionary China of the '20s in time for the events he described with what has long been regarded as eyewitness vividness in perhaps his most famous novel, "Man's Fate." (Forty years before Watergate, "Tapa gata," it described a code contrived by the Western powers to impose missing interruptions to a seemingly innocent photograph record.)

Malraux never got as much money as he wanted. But he did set up a number of the "maisons de culture" (regional cultural centers) that were varyingly successful — and that he saw as the major legacy of his ministry. Another debt art owes to Malraux's action.

Printed in Great Britain by King & Hatchings, Ltd., London, W.C. 2  
The Christian Science Publishing Society  
One New Park Street, London, S.W.1  
London Office: 4/5 Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1

## Highlights



**MANCHESTER.** A Monitor essayist discusses L. S. Lowry, the painter who proved that the streets and people of Britain's industrial north are beautiful. Page 32

**SOUTH AFRICA.** A teen-age black girl speaks up, telling a judge, "We cannot accept, as our father did, the whole system of apartheid." Page 10

**UNESCO.** A Monitor correspondent sums up the proceedings of the Nairobi conference. Page 11

**THEATER.** Britain gets a new theater, Paris a renovated one. A Monitor writer visits both. Page 28

**U.S. VIEW OF BRITAIN.** An editorial discusses an American TV program that showed the effect of too much welfare on Britain. It warned Americans that they are headed in the same direction. Page 36

## Index

ARTS	28, 29
BOOKS	29
COMMENTARY	35
EDITORIAL	36
EDUCATION	28
FASHION	27
FINANCIAL	20
HOME	26
HOME FORUM	32, 33
OPINION	34
PEOPLE	28
TRANSLATIONS	30, 31
TRAVEL	27

## FOCUS

## Don't drink the water — it's dear

By Gerald Priestland

**London.** There's a popular theory that crisis brings out the best in the English. I'm afraid quite the opposite is true: it encourages the worst.

What roused this somewhat ill-tempered thought was a small item in the press revealing that the school authorities at Oldham, in Greater Manchester (or Lancashire, to more refined Englishmen like me), are thinking of not putting out glasses of water on the tables during school lunch. They reckon this will save £32,000 in the cost of labor for putting the glasses out and washing them up afterward. Not to mention, I assume, the 17 or 18 pence a day for the actual water.

Now I'm sure Oldham isn't going to make it an offense for the children to drink water at all. I dare say the children will be able to line up at a drinking-fountain for a quick gulp from a paper cup. They will also discover that the sort of really cheap paper cups that will probably be provided for them can be folded into attractive water-bombs for pitching at the blackboard.

Further economies can then be achieved by abolishing the cups and making the children slurp the water out of the palms of

their hands like Hindus. The kind of fountain that squirts a little jet of water into the air is something Oldham should be warned against. English water-pressure is usually so low that it takes two or three minutes to swallow a reasonable amount, and the queues will be long and unruly.

I suspect we don't drink enough water, anyway. Can this be a part of a conspiracy I've always suspected, to drive the English into consuming various other beverages? Anyway, compared with America — where the first thing you get on sitting down in any eating-place is a glass of iced water — getting water to drink in England has always been a major effort. We dressers sigh and groan, and what you do get in the end is often warm and full of little white specks. I wouldn't go as far as the French who will only drink water if it comes out of bottles or the blackboard, and the class could memorize them. Then we could have everyone chanting in unison instead of silently browsing over books, making up their own weird ideas. That's the way to get the nation unity we need so badly in Britain today. Mark my words, doing away with the water at lunch-time could be the first step towards cutting out a lot of unnecessary frills in our educational system.

into them, or empty tadpoles into them. Stamping out fun is another function of old-schoolmen.

But some other go-ahead authority could easily steal the headlines from Oldham with even more daring cuts. It must cost a great deal washing up the knives and spoons and forks the children use. Why not abolish cutlery and make the kids eat with their fingers? Washing up could be ended altogether by requiring each child to bring a small enamelled bowl, which it would take home every evening to be washed.

Then there's all that paper they waste. Pottering about in a builder's yard the other day, I came across something called "slata." If you scratch it with another piece of slate, it leaves a mark. The children could write sums and simple sentences on it, and then wipe it clean with a damp rag, thus saving thousands of pounds a year.

And why should they still have books? It's only necessary for the teacher to have a single copy, write out the important bits on the blackboard, and the class could memorize them. Then we could have everyone chanting in unison instead of silently browsing over books, making up their own weird ideas. That's the way to get the nation unity we need so badly in Britain today. Mark my words, doing away with the water at lunch-time could be the first step towards cutting out a lot of unnecessary frills in our educational system.

## White farmers: Rhodesia is their home

By June Goodwin  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

## Centenary, Rhodesia

The telephone was hung on a tree when Tish and Phillip de la Fargue arrived here 14 years ago to carve out a farm where there had been only wild grass and rasas trees.

Today the telephone can be moved from outlet to outlet in each of the round thatched-roof huts that make up the house.

But one still must crank it, to contact the exchange, and eight houses are on the party line. For the de la Fargues live in the Rhodesian bush, along with about 80 other white families

the ordering side of the bushmen, according to Mr. de la Fargue. But the foremen would not have the capital to buy the land and probably would not be allowed to because he is a Mafwana. The de la Fargues have invested \$80,000 in their 2,000 acres.

Like their neighbors, they don't want to leave Rhodesia, but Mr. de la Fargue says he will go if labor conditions become too difficult or if the family is endangered. (Three teen-age children attend boarding schools.)

Many outsiders would consider the family already endangered. For four years farmers have lived on the alert here, taking their guns with them wherever they go. But Mrs. de la Fargue says they take the alerts in stride because they are so used to them.

Centenary was the area of Rhodesia where guerrilla attacks began, on Dec. 21, 1971. Because of the guerrillas, called terrorists by almost all whites, the road from Salisbury was macadamized, a radio system between farms installed, and a civil-defense force set up.

Peter Douglas, head of civil defense in Centenary, has recently given lectures in other areas on how to mobilize the populace to cope with attacks. "Any thinking person knew long ago it [black rule] was coming," said Mr. Douglas.

But the whites stayed it off for as long as they could. Now the farmers do not want to go, do not know where to go if they have to; but in their apprehension, they are thinking about Alec Paine's experience. Mr. Paine is a farmer who moved to Centenary from Zambia when black rule came there. He left after he took part in the murders of the Zambian police, when the police kicked and killed the man in front of him.

With watery, "All we have to do is plant the seeds and jump aside," says Mrs. de la Fargue about the bush. "It's like a jungle." In the U.S., the country is home to some of the 1,100 white farmers in Rhodesia whose future is in the balance with black rule on the way.

All the farmers here are wondering if conditions will be different in Zimbabwe, as blacks call their country. They wonder whether white farmers will be able to stay.

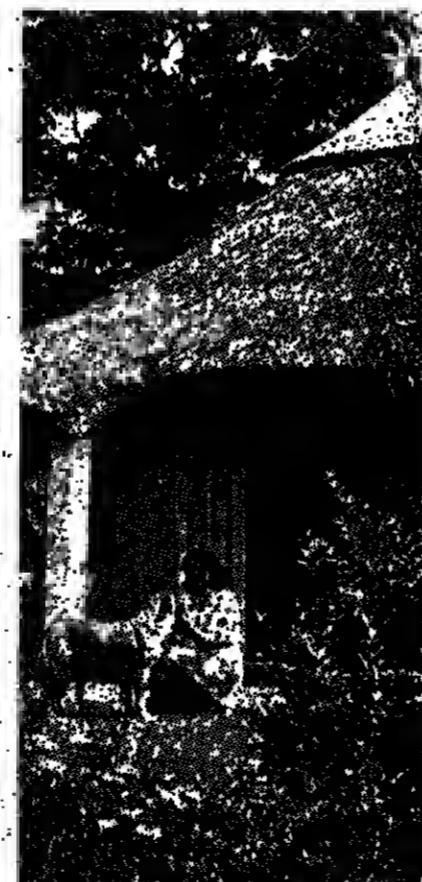
If the de la Fargues are forced to go, what will happen to the 300 Africans, mostly from Malawi and Mozambique, who work on their farm?

Admittedly the conditions in which the Africans live are poor, but life here is a step up from what they had back home.

Mrs. de la Fargue's cook — who earns \$25 a month, plus free housing, schooling for his seven children, and medical care — is building a new house.

The No. 1 foreman, whom Mr. de la Fargue trained over a 16-year period, has an eighth-grade education and earns \$60 per month, plus 10 percent of the crop profits.

The foreman could run the farm except for



By June Goodwin

John Elton, a white farmer in Rhodesia.

know there are intellectuals. [among Africans.]

The question in Rhodesia is how to cure racism, in both its mild and virulent forms, without extracting all the white. Farmers here insist they do not care what color the government is so long as it is responsible. But the definition of responsible may be the problem.

"I would like to cover my head for six years and then come out and see what has happened," Mrs. de la Fargue said. "I don't think we will be here."

Meanwhile, she is acting as if she will stay. As the secretary of the local garden club (there are 12 social activities in Centenary), Mrs. de la Fargue delivered a sharp lecture to members in her 16th letter. She suggested the women should contribute to plant the trees as if they will live in Centenary for a good long time.

Yet there is a groping toward trying to understand. "I know these are the peasants," Mrs. de la Fargue said of her farm workers. "I

otherwise, she implied, one ceases to live fully and with courage."

## Europe

## Soviets scheme to keep Spain out of NATO

By David K. Willis  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor



Proposals from Warsaw Pact conference will be on NATO's December agenda

Spain about to hold its first free elections for 40 years, and with King Juan Carlos apparently winning support for liberal ideas over the supporters of the late Francisco Franco, the Soviets are thought to be worried about a general re-integration of Spain into Western Europe.

With Spain about to hold its first free elections for 40 years, and with King Juan Carlos apparently winning support for liberal ideas over the supporters of the late Francisco Franco, the Soviets are thought to be worried about a general re-integration of Spain into Western Europe.

The decision to set up a permanent foreign ministers' committee had been forecast. It could serve two purposes: to allow Moscow to keep even closer watch over the pact's foreign policies, and to show that NATO is not the only grouping able to have such a body at its head.

More surprising was the decision to set up a Warsaw Pact secretariat. Preliminary speculations here are that Dauphin Soviet Foreign Minister Nikolai Fyodorov might be chosen to head it. Although the secretariat's duties are still unclear, a Soviet in command could further strengthen Soviet leadership of the pact.

not to include Mongolia or Cuba in the Warsaw Pact.

Otherwise, the Warsaw Pact summit yielded few surprises. Analysts here had expected more emphasis on the Vienna talks in the final communiqué, but references were routine.

The decision to set up a permanent foreign

ministers' committee had been forecast. It could serve two purposes: to allow Moscow to keep even closer watch over the pact's foreign policies, and to show that NATO is not the only

grouping able to have such a body at its head.

More surprising was the decision to set up a Warsaw Pact secretariat. Preliminary speculations here are that Dauphin Soviet Foreign Minister Nikolai Fyodorov might be chosen to head it. Although the secretariat's duties are still unclear, a Soviet in command could further strengthen Soviet leadership of the pact.

day evening treat — has taken most of these goods out of the reach of the ordinary consumer.

The Minister of Commerce has told the nation that bacalhau — the dried salted cod that is as essential to the Portuguese as a hamburger is to an American — is now to be considered a luxury, too. Prices in public transport have suddenly risen by 25 to 30 percent.

And the Socialists' efforts at restoring order on the farm sector and on the labor front are also provoking increasing opposition. Last month the Socialists ordered 100,000 illegally occupied farms in the southern Alentejo to be handed back to the rightful owners. There was little opposition at the time by the Communist agricultural unions that originally instigated the occupations. But this week squads of National Republican Guards had to be sent to several farms to act as bodyguards for the returning owners.

On the labor front, the Communists are testing the new government's measures with some success. Their cries of "full-worker policies" to the Socialist attempts to curb the enormous wave of sick leaves and the now proposed law to allow the firing of workers for "just causes" has gained the Communists increased strength in the labor unions.

When President Gomes gave his nationally televised speech to celebrate the defeat of the Nov. 25 leftist coup last week, he showed himself well aware of the country's mood. Essentially, he asked the Portuguese to have patience.

"All of us, man and institutions, are going through the learning process of living democratically together. For this reason we cannot lose hope because the new regime [of government] takes time to function in harmony," Gonçalo Gomes said.

The Portuguese have patience enough with their newly elected Socialist government will soon be seen. The coming nationwide local elections could prove a crucial test.

If the Socialists lose too many seats to other parties, they may well have to rethink their admiring effort at governing alone as a minority party.

## NATO — as disorganized as Tower of Babel?

By Jim Browning  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Despite the military parades, Air Force fly-pasts, and official speeches for the anniversary celebration, the atmosphere in Portugal was one little short of total gloom.

In every bus, cafe, or butcher's shop, the conversation nowadays runs along a few set themes — the soaring cost of living, the suddenly increased taxes, the scarcity of meat and fish, and the failure of the government to

— but with little real gaiety.

For the Portuguese are sedately contemplating a brand-new set of anxieties.

On Nov. 25 last year, Gen. (now Prasad) Anacleto Ramalho Soeiro led his moderate forces to crush a leftist military revolt that in turn put "paid" to revolutionary tumult and Communist hopes for complete control of the country. But the Portuguese today, grateful as they may be for the relative political stability

— if all this is socialism, then give me our old capitalism every day," said one disgruntled Lisbon cafe owner the other day. "All we see

is a coffers empty in the factory and the fields, and spiraling con-

sumption.

The Socialist government's austerity measures to try to stem the tide of the country's plunging fortunes have not proved popular. The latest of many tax hikes on luxury imports — this time a 60 percent increase on such items as cars, electrical household goods, and the like — has been roundly condemned.

And the Socialists' efforts at restoring order

on the farm sector and on the labor front are

also provoking increasing opposition.

Last month the Socialists ordered 100,000 illegally occupied farms in the southern Alentejo to be handed back to the rightful owners.

There was little opposition at the time by the Communist agricultural unions that originally instigated the occupations. But this week squads of National Republican Guards had to be sent to several farms to act as bodyguards for the returning owners.

On the labor front, the Communists are

testing the new government's measures with some success. Their cries of "full-worker policies" to the Socialist attempts to curb the enormous wave of sick leaves and the now proposed law to allow the firing of workers for "just causes" has gained the Communists increased strength in the labor unions.

When President Gomes gave his nationally

televised speech to celebrate the defeat of the Nov. 25 leftist coup last week, he showed himself well aware of the country's mood.

Essentially, he asked the Portuguese to have

patience.

"All of us, man and institutions, are going

through the learning process of living democ-

atically together. For this reason we cannot

lose hope because the new regime [of government] takes time to function in harmony," Gonçalo Gomes said.

The Portuguese have patience

enough with their newly elected Socialist gov-

ernment will soon be seen. The coming nation-

wide local elections could prove a crucial test.

If the Socialists lose too many seats to other

parties, they may well have to rethink their

admiring effort at governing alone as a minor-

ity party.

# Europe

## Spain: war of words rages over referendum

By Joe Gandelman  
Special correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Madrid  
The campaign for Spain's referendum on constitutional reforms has begun with a bang on several fronts.

The reforms provide for a new two-house parliament, elections for which would take place next spring. Voting in the referendum is set for Dec. 15.

Amid fierce propaganda onslaughts from both sides, unguarded comments by some government ministers have threatened a new opposition-government "cold war."

Warning salvoes came when Interior Minister Martin Villa said the government had "an obligation to complete the process of reform" and would act as "belligerently" toward the opposition's "illegal" campaign for abstention in the referendum as it did toward rightist foes of the reforms in the outgoing Cortes (parliament). Abstention, he added, would contradict "civic duty."

Another official declared that "to go against reform is to go against the will of the crown and government." One ministry leaked reports saying abstention would violate a Aug. 8, 1967, law that General Franco applied during his 1947 and 1966 referenda.

The liberated Spanish press then angrily

charged the government was calling abstainers "traitors."

"It has to be said very clearly that the government [of Premier Adolfo Suárez] is not the best to define what is democracy and what is not," harumphed the Madrid daily *El País*. "The government threatens to fall into Francoist temptations inherent in its origins — the manipulation of a referendum which should be its first public act of purity and democratic credibility."

All this dropped like a bombshell on the moderate opposition which is struggling to detach itself from the more absolutist, left-wing parties.

Then Mr. Villa moved to tone down his controversial statement. He explained that "abstention is legal but I do not believe in it."

As a further olive branch the government bowed to international pressures by authorizing the Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSOE) to hold its congress here Dec. 5-7. The congress will be attended by Socialist leaders from other countries and will be the first such meeting in Spain in 40 years.

The opposition responded this past weekend by listing seven conditions for a "legitimate" referendum and parliamentary elections — among them total amnesty, lifting the ban on the Communist Party, and dismantling the apparatus of Franco's National Movement. However, the statement was relatively subdued in tone.

## E. C. decisions wait for Carter

By Geoffrey Godsell  
Overseas news editor of  
The Christian Science Monitor

The heads of government of the nine European Common Market (EC) countries are the latest to go on record as being unable to make broad decisions until the new American President is sworn in Jan. 20.

At The Hague, where the nine have been holding a two-day summit, their officials said Tuesday they had agreed to get in touch with President-Elect Carter as soon as possible about world economic problems. (It was not clear whether they meant before or after the inauguration.) Their point was that Western Europe could not make decisions on its own pressing economic problems until it had some idea of what Mr. Carter's broad economic policy might be, how it might differ from his predecessor's, and how it might affect them.

The European summit is but one of three high-level conferences whose decisions are somehow intertwined with the change of administration in Washington. The two others are: the North-South conference (between rich industrial and poor developing countries), due to open in Paris Dec. 15, and the gathering of world oil-producing countries (OPEC) due in Qatar Dec. 15, from which is expected an announcement on increased world oil prices.

North-South conference to be postponed until February or March. The Associated Press quoted U.S. officials in Washington as agreeing.

### Prior postponement?

Before this consensus for postponement had begun to show itself, the Middle East Economic Survey, the authoritative weekly, had reported that OPEC was moving toward a postponement of its own meeting from Dec. 15 to Dec. 20 to give its members an opportunity to see what happened at the North-South meeting. The Survey said: "The reshuffling of data is a reflection of the intricate poker game now being played between the industrialized nations and the OPEC-third world grouping, neither of which wants to show its cards until it has seen the other's hand."

Most of the EC members — particularly Britain, Ireland, and Italy — have grim economic problems of their own, and these would be worsened significantly by any increase in the price of oil. French President Giscard d'Estaing was reported to have asked his fellow heads of government at The Hague to put a ceiling on their oil imports.

Despite its tragic earthquake, Nov. 24, and in a season when drought, poor distribution, high prices, and other economic disruptions have reduced food production in many countries, Turkey looks like a banquet-table cornucopia.

Exceptionally good growing weather, better use of modern fertilizer and mechanization techniques, plus improved seed strain and the



Anatolian lamb  
Mechanization is spreading but has not touched every Turkish farm

## Turkey's bumper crops help in year of trouble

By Ralph Shaffer  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Istanbul  
Turkey may become a food reservoir for its traditional trading partners — and some needy nations besides.

Despite its tragic earthquake, Nov. 24, and in a season when drought, poor distribution, high prices, and other economic disruptions have reduced food production in many countries, Turkey looks like a banquet-table cornucopia.

Exceptionally good growing weather, better use of modern fertilizer and mechanization techniques, plus improved seed strain and the

sheer muscle-energy of Turkish farmers and their families have combined in 1976 to make Turkey the best crops to history.

Preliminary statistics indicate this year's wheat — always a major crop — may exceed 1975's excellent figures by 10 percent. Government estimates indicate as much as 2 million tons will be available for export.

Current cotton stocks have been low, and reduced acreage was expected to curtail this year's exports. But January-May figures show Turkey's cotton exports up a whopping 40 percent — from \$5.6 million U.S. to \$14.1.

Tobacco, citrus, nut, and cereal crops showed correspondingly generous increases. Reports of prime-quality fresh fruit and vegetables rose by 60 percent, sugar beets by 10 percent, and livestock products were up 10 percent.

Turkey, third behind the Soviet Union and France in arable land in Europe, depends heavily on its agricultural exports for economic stability. In spite of a drive to industrialize, farm products still account for 4 percent of Turkey's exports.

This year's bumper crops are good news not only to the farming sector but to a government hard-pressed by common world problems: faltering foreign exchange reserves, domestic inflation, and rising unemployment. Adequate export sales of Turkey's agricultural products will help bolster the balance of payments and trade for 1978.

Deficits have been caused (according to mid-year figures) by a 20 percent reduction in gold and foreign exchange reserves and an 8 percent drop in workers' foreign remittances. But even at the half-year mark, the \$1.2 billion estimated trade deficit is considerably reduced from the \$1.6 billion of a year ago.

There are other pluses for Turkey in the bumper crop situation of 1976. To the alert and observant members of the EC, Turkey shows up as the food reservoir. It can be regardless of crop conditions elsewhere in the world. And Turkey's dynamically strong agricultural background may eventually bring an attractive invitation to join the Common Mar-

## Aid rushed to homeless Turks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Some OPEC members — some of the most important of whom are Arabs — do not want to commit themselves on the extent of proposed oil price increases until: (1) they have had some clue as to what Mr. Carter's attitude will be toward the Arabs in the Arab-Israel oil dispute; and (2) and until they have seen how generous the industrial nations are toward the developing nations at the North-South conference.

The industrial nations, or, at least those of them which are members of the EC, say they cannot formulate a policy toward the poor developing countries until they have seen how the economies of rich and poor alike will be affected by any oil price increase decided by OPEC. Indeed, Irish Foreign Minister Garret Fitzgerald said: "In The Hague that [they] seemed to be general acceptance that the

distribution of relief supplies

The United States has made 25 cargo planes available from the NATO base of located civilian services and troops for the rescue operations.

Turkey's underdeveloped eastern region is frequently shaken by earthquakes. The area is particularly vulnerable in human terms. Yet no Turkish government has ever taken effective measures to cope with this continuing problem.

Turkey, like many other countries, have complained time and again that no emergency plan exists for on-the-spot rescue operations in case of tremors. As a result of lack of planning and faulty organization and coordination, there have been delays in recovering bodies and rescuing injured people as well as distributing relief supplies every time a severe quake has struck the area.

Moreover, no attempt has been made to reconstruct the towns and villages in the

poor quality of the houses in the quake zone and the remoteness of the villages make

the area particularly vulnerable in human terms. Yet no Turkish government has ever taken effective measures to cope with this continuing problem.

Turkey, like many other countries, have complained time and again that no emergency plan exists for on-the-spot rescue operations in case of tremors. As a result of lack of planning and faulty organization and coordination, there have been delays in recovering bodies and rescuing injured people as well as distributing relief supplies every time a severe quake has struck the area.

Moreover, no attempt has been made to reconstruct the towns and villages in the poor quality of the houses in the quake zone and the remoteness of the villages make the area particularly vulnerable in human terms. Yet no Turkish government has ever taken effective measures to cope with this continuing problem.

Turkey, like many other countries, have complained time and again that no emergency plan exists for on-the-spot rescue operations in case of tremors. As a result of lack of planning and faulty organization and coordination, there have been delays in recovering bodies and rescuing injured people as well as distributing relief supplies every time a severe quake has struck the area.

Moreover, no attempt has been made to reconstruct the towns and villages in the poor quality of the houses in the quake zone and the remoteness of the villages make the area particularly vulnerable in human terms. Yet no Turkish government has ever taken effective measures to cope with this continuing problem.

Turkey, like many other countries, have complained time and again that no emergency plan exists for on-the-spot rescue operations in case of tremors. As a result of lack of planning and faulty organization and coordination, there have been delays in recovering bodies and rescuing injured people as well as distributing relief supplies every time a severe quake has struck the area.

Moreover, no attempt has been made to reconstruct the towns and villages in the poor quality of the houses in the quake zone and the remoteness of the villages make the area particularly vulnerable in human terms. Yet no Turkish government has ever taken effective measures to cope with this continuing problem.

Turkey, like many other countries, have complained time and again that no emergency plan exists for on-the-spot rescue operations in case of tremors. As a result of lack of planning and faulty organization and coordination, there have been delays in recovering bodies and rescuing injured people as well as distributing relief supplies every time a severe quake has struck the area.

Moreover, no attempt has been made to reconstruct the towns and villages in the poor quality of the houses in the quake zone and the remoteness of the villages make the area particularly vulnerable in human terms. Yet no Turkish government has ever taken effective measures to cope with this continuing problem.

Turkey, like many other countries, have complained time and again that no emergency plan exists for on-the-spot rescue operations in case of tremors. As a result of lack of planning and faulty organization and coordination, there have been delays in recovering bodies and rescuing injured people as well as distributing relief supplies every time a severe quake has struck the area.

Moreover, no attempt has been made to reconstruct the towns and villages in the poor quality of the houses in the quake zone and the remoteness of the villages make the area particularly vulnerable in human terms. Yet no Turkish government has ever taken effective measures to cope with this continuing problem.

Turkey, like many other countries, have complained time and again that no emergency plan exists for on-the-spot rescue operations in case of tremors. As a result of lack of planning and faulty organization and coordination, there have been delays in recovering bodies and rescuing injured people as well as distributing relief supplies every time a severe quake has struck the area.

Moreover, no attempt has been made to reconstruct the towns and villages in the poor quality of the houses in the quake zone and the remoteness of the villages make the area particularly vulnerable in human terms. Yet no Turkish government has ever taken effective measures to cope with this continuing problem.

Turkey, like many other countries, have complained time and again that no emergency plan exists for on-the-spot rescue operations in case of tremors. As a result of lack of planning and faulty organization and coordination, there have been delays in recovering bodies and rescuing injured people as well as distributing relief supplies every time a severe quake has struck the area.

Moreover, no attempt has been made to reconstruct the towns and villages in the poor quality of the houses in the quake zone and the remoteness of the villages make the area particularly vulnerable in human terms. Yet no Turkish government has ever taken effective measures to cope with this continuing problem.

Turkey, like many other countries, have complained time and again that no emergency plan exists for on-the-spot rescue operations in case of tremors. As a result of lack of planning and faulty organization and coordination, there have been delays in recovering bodies and rescuing injured people as well as distributing relief supplies every time a severe quake has struck the area.

Moreover, no attempt has been made to reconstruct the towns and villages in the poor quality of the houses in the quake zone and the remoteness of the villages make the area particularly vulnerable in human terms. Yet no Turkish government has ever taken effective measures to cope with this continuing problem.

Turkey, like many other countries, have complained time and again that no emergency plan exists for on-the-spot rescue operations in case of tremors. As a result of lack of planning and faulty organization and coordination, there have been delays in recovering bodies and rescuing injured people as well as distributing relief supplies every time a severe quake has struck the area.

Moreover, no attempt has been made to reconstruct the towns and villages in the poor quality of the houses in the quake zone and the remoteness of the villages make the area particularly vulnerable in human terms. Yet no Turkish government has ever taken effective measures to cope with this continuing problem.

Turkey, like many other countries, have complained time and again that no emergency plan exists for on-the-spot rescue operations in case of tremors. As a result of lack of planning and faulty organization and coordination, there have been delays in recovering bodies and rescuing injured people as well as distributing relief supplies every time a severe quake has struck the area.

Moreover, no attempt has been made to reconstruct the towns and villages in the poor quality of the houses in the quake zone and the remoteness of the villages make the area particularly vulnerable in human terms. Yet no Turkish government has ever taken effective measures to cope with this continuing problem.

Turkey, like many other countries, have complained time and again that no emergency plan exists for on-the-spot rescue operations in case of tremors. As a result of lack of planning and faulty organization and coordination, there have been delays in recovering bodies and rescuing injured people as well as distributing relief supplies every time a severe quake has struck the area.

Moreover, no attempt has been made to reconstruct the towns and villages in the poor quality of the houses in the quake zone and the remoteness of the villages make the area particularly vulnerable in human terms. Yet no Turkish government has ever taken effective measures to cope with this continuing problem.

Turkey, like many other countries, have complained time and again that no emergency plan exists for on-the-spot rescue operations in case of tremors. As a result of lack of planning and faulty organization and coordination, there have been delays in recovering bodies and rescuing injured people as well as distributing relief supplies every time a severe quake has struck the area.

Moreover, no attempt has been made to reconstruct the towns and villages in the poor quality of the houses in the quake zone and the remoteness of the villages make the area particularly vulnerable in human terms. Yet no Turkish government has ever taken effective measures to cope with this continuing problem.

Turkey, like many other countries, have complained time and again that no emergency plan exists for on-the-spot rescue operations in case of tremors. As a result of lack of planning and faulty organization and coordination, there have been delays in recovering bodies and rescuing injured people as well as distributing relief supplies every time a severe quake has struck the area.

Moreover, no attempt has been made to reconstruct the towns and villages in the poor quality of the houses in the quake zone and the remoteness of the villages make the area particularly vulnerable in human terms. Yet no Turkish government has ever taken effective measures to cope with this continuing problem.

Turkey, like many other countries, have complained time and again that no emergency plan exists for on-the-spot rescue operations in case of tremors. As a result of lack of planning and faulty organization and coordination, there have been delays in recovering bodies and rescuing injured people as well as distributing relief supplies every time a severe quake has struck the area.

Moreover, no attempt has been made to reconstruct the towns and villages in the poor quality of the houses in the quake zone and the remoteness of the villages make the area particularly vulnerable in human terms. Yet no Turkish government has ever taken effective measures to cope with this continuing problem.

Turkey, like many other countries, have complained time and again that no emergency plan exists for on-the-spot rescue operations in case of tremors. As a result of lack of planning and faulty organization and coordination, there have been delays in recovering bodies and rescuing injured people as well as distributing relief supplies every time a severe quake has struck the area.

Moreover, no attempt has been made to reconstruct the towns and villages in the poor quality of the houses in the quake zone and the remoteness of the villages make the area particularly vulnerable in human terms. Yet no Turkish government has ever taken effective measures to cope with this continuing problem.

Turkey, like many other countries, have complained time and again that no emergency plan exists for on-the-spot rescue operations in case of tremors. As a result of lack of planning and faulty organization and coordination, there have been delays in recovering bodies and rescuing injured people as well as distributing relief supplies every time a severe quake has struck the area.

Moreover, no attempt has been made to reconstruct the towns and villages in the poor quality of the houses in the quake zone and the remoteness of the villages make the area particularly vulnerable in human terms. Yet no Turkish government has ever taken effective measures to cope with this continuing problem.

Turkey, like many other countries, have complained time and again that no emergency plan exists for on-the-spot rescue operations in case of tremors. As a result of lack of planning and faulty organization and coordination, there have been delays in recovering bodies and rescuing injured people as well as distributing relief supplies every time a severe quake has struck the area.

Moreover, no attempt has been made to reconstruct the towns and villages in the poor quality of the houses in the quake zone and the remoteness of the villages make the area particularly vulnerable in human terms. Yet no Turkish government has ever taken effective measures to cope with this continuing problem.

Turkey, like many other countries, have complained time and again that no emergency plan exists for on-the-spot rescue operations in case of tremors. As a result of lack of planning and faulty organization and coordination, there have been delays in recovering bodies and rescuing injured people as well as distributing relief supplies every time a severe quake has struck the area.

Moreover, no attempt has been made to reconstruct the towns and villages in the poor quality of the houses in the quake zone and the remoteness of the villages make the area particularly vulnerable in human terms. Yet no Turkish government has ever taken effective measures to cope with this continuing problem.

Turkey, like many other countries, have complained time and again that no emergency plan exists for on-the-spot rescue operations in case of tremors. As a result of lack of planning and faulty organization and coordination, there have been delays in recovering bodies and rescuing injured people as well as distributing relief supplies every time a severe quake has struck the area.

Moreover, no attempt has been made to reconstruct the towns and villages in the poor quality of the houses in the quake zone and the remoteness of the villages make the area particularly vulnerable in human terms. Yet no Turkish government has ever taken effective measures to cope with this continuing problem.

Turkey, like many other countries, have complained time and again that no emergency plan exists for on-the-spot rescue operations in case of tremors. As a result of lack of planning and faulty organization and coordination, there have been delays in recovering bodies and rescuing injured people as well as distributing relief supplies every time a severe quake has struck the area.

Moreover, no attempt has been made to reconstruct the towns and villages in the poor quality of the houses in the quake zone and the remoteness of the villages make the area particularly vulnerable in human terms. Yet no Turkish government has ever taken effective measures to cope with this continuing problem.

Turkey, like many other countries, have complained time and again that no emergency plan exists for on-the-spot rescue operations in case of tremors. As a result of lack of planning and faulty organization and coordination, there have been delays

# Asia

## Chairman Hua: another Mao in our midst?

By Frederic A. Moritz  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Hong Kong

It is barely seven months since Hua Kuo-feng emerged from relative obscurity to become the No. 1 figure in China, and already he is being portrayed as a model of virtue worthy of being the successor to Mao Tse-tung.

The Chinese press is picturing Mr. Hua as selfless, straightforward, far-sighted — an experienced revolutionary leader with a thorough knowledge of Marxist theory and practice. But in line with cultural tradition, it also emphasizes that he holds his authority because of his personal virtue — which other citizens would do well to emulate — and because of his commitment to the welfare of the people.

The transformation of Mr. Hua's image from that of a loyal follower of the late Chairman Mao to a man worthy of leadership in his own right is being accomplished with a series of well-publicized testimonials said to come from teachers, students, peasants, and workers who have observed Mr. Hua's work and character since he began as a local Communist Party administrator.

### Emphasis shifts

Although Mr. Hua is still praised as a loyal follower of Chairman Mao, the emphasis has gradually shifted. Now Chairman Mao is being commended for having this wisdom to recognize Mr. Hua's abilities.

And whereas Mr. Hua was widely quoted of long ago for re-emphasizing the revered thoughts of Mao Tse-tung, he now finds his own quotations enshrined as guides to action. His exhortation to "be meticulous in organization and direction" (following the Nov. 17 Chinese hydrogen bomb test) gradually has come to represent his emphasis on careful administration, economic progress, and selective use of foreign technology to make the country modern and strong.

Chinese readers also have been told for the first time something of Mr. Hua's family, the existence of which had been generally unknown. Two weeks ago the Peking People's Daily revealed that Mr. Hua has a wife, at least one daughter, named Hsiao Li, and several other children, although their names and the name of his wife were not included in the report.

### Country first

The revelation that Hsiao Li attended No. 108 Middle School (high school) in Peking also served to demonstrate that her father has long put the interests of his country before those of his family. Mr. Hua sent his daughter to work in the countryside after her 1974 graduation, the newspaper said, because Chairman Mao had declared, "The countryside needs educated young people, and educated young people need to go to the countryside in order to temper themselves."

Earlier, when Mr. Hua visited the school, he was said to have left "an unforgettable impression" on the students and teachers after standing up and talking "with heart-warming kind ness" while his "firm tone and ringing voice" resounded in the auditorium.

### Soviets zero in on black market furs

Moscow  
Foxy speculators in Siberia are foiling the Soviet authorities out of thousands of rubles a year.

Private breeders of Arctic foxes are using eggs and furs from state shops to fatten their animals, then selling their pelts on the black market, the newspaper said.

In one small district of western Siberia private breeders last year made 100,000 rubles, \$11,000, clear profit according to the district's financial authorities.



Soviet troops patrolling border with China — behind them are 40 divisions, Peking complains

## Wary Peking awaits Soviet border talks

By Frederic A. Moritz  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Hong Kong

The latest Soviet overture to warm relations with China is expected to reopen border talks for the first time in 18 months.

Indeed, a Soviet delegation led by Deputy Foreign Minister and veteran border talk negotiator Leonid F. Ilyichev recently arrived in Peking to an apparently cordial welcome.

Although the commentary was largely devoted to alleged Soviet military expansionism in Europe, it pointedly added, "It is known by all that the Soviet Union has never reduced its forces by a single man or rifle."

• What method should be used to settle the status of disputed segments of the border? Prior to 1974, the Soviets insisted that the border was defined by protocol agreements in the 1960 Treaty of Peking. But the Chinese demanded that Soviet proposals for a mutual nonaggression pact be useless without a reduction of forces along the Amur and Ussuri Rivers. Border clashes between the

two countries erupted over disputes in the Ussuri River area in 1969.

Up to now the Soviets have been reluctant to discuss such withdrawals, according to diplomatic sources.

The importance China places on a reduction of Soviet troops was stressed indirectly by a New China News Agency commentary on the same day Mr. Ilyichev arrived in Peking.

While Mr. Ilyichev was arriving in Peking, Western diplomatic sources reported that Soviet journalist Victor Louis was on a mission to Taiwan. Mr. Louis, who has often acted as semi-official representative for the Soviet Government, drew sharp Chinese condemnations when he visited Taiwan at the height of the Chinese-Soviet border dispute in 1969.

That visit sparked speculation that the Soviet Union was "flirting" with the Chinese nationalist Government either to seek a new Asian ally or to make the Communist Chinese Government more cooperative by (in effect) threatening to support Gen. Chiang Kai-shek on Taiwan.

If Mr. Louis does visit Taiwan the Soviet Union could again be seen by Peking as threatening to intervene in the still-unfinished Chinese civil war.

Such conclusions are bound to fuel the fact that Premier Chiang Ching-kuo of Taiwan studied in the Soviet Union in the 1920s and has a Russian wife. The possibility that he might turn to the Soviet Union to compensate for declining American support has long intrigued diplomats. But a number of experts argue that it is unlikely that Premier Chiang will become closely involved with the Soviet Union because doing so would risk inviting the Chinese Government in Peking to step up efforts to overthrow him.

If Mr. Louis does visit Taiwan the Soviet Union could again be seen by Peking as threatening to intervene in the still-unfinished Chinese civil war.

A commission has been formed here to look into the adoption question and report its findings. Until the report has been issued and studied by the appropriate authorities, no foreigners will be permitted to take children out of the country.

The Ministry of Social Services, in ordering the suspension, said it "wants to find out whether children sent abroad for adoption actually receive the care and protection they are supposed to get." A ministry official said the export of children had reached alarming proportions, with applications in one recent month alone totaling 60.

Although the release of children from homes of the state Department of Probation and Child Care Services already had been stopped, the official continued, private individuals and organizations were continuing to send children abroad.

Most foster parents seeking Sri Lanka children for adoption have been from the Scandinavian countries. And while the social services official here did not deny that many of these children were being sent to the United States,

he said others sought to adopt merely as a status symbol. Children adopted by persons in the latter category, he said, faced problems in later life.

A commission has been formed here to look into the adoption question and report its findings. Until the report has been issued and studied by the appropriate authorities, no foreigners will be permitted to take children out of the country.

There have been no complaints from children who already have left Sri Lanka for adoption, sources say, but such complaints have been reported from neighboring India.

## Sri Lanka bans 'export of children'

By A. B. Mendis  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Colombo, Sri Lanka

Until further notice, Sri Lanka has put a stop to the "export of children" for adoption in other countries.

The Ministry of Social Services, in ordering the suspension, said it "wants to find out whether children sent abroad for adoption actually receive the care and protection they are supposed to get." A ministry official said the export of children had reached alarming proportions, with applications in one recent month alone totaling 60.

Although the release of children from homes of the state Department of Probation and Child Care Services already had been stopped, the official continued, private individuals and organizations were continuing to send children abroad.

Most foster parents seeking Sri Lanka children for adoption have been from the Scandinavian countries. And while the social services official here did not deny that many of these children were being sent to the United States,

### Writings and Bible Lectures of Thomas L. Leishman

The Interpretation of The Old and New Testaments  
Hardcover \$7.50  
Why I am a Christian Scientist  
English paperback only \$3.50  
RECOMMENDS

The 10 Commandments as Related to The Sermon on the Mount  
LP \$5.95 Cassette \$7.95  
Scriptural Readings as Found in The Old and New Testaments  
LP \$5.95 Cassette \$7.95  
Add 20% postage for each item  
(U.S. residents add 25% sales tax)

(201) 766-6189  
ROBERT H. SOMMER, Publisher  
Harrington Park, New Jersey 07640

Shop Ahead  
WITH MONITOR ADS  
167 Piccadilly, London W1, England

Advertisement

Advertisement

# INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON ZIONISM HELD IN BAGHDAD, IRAQ, 8-12 NOVEMBER, 1976 DECLARATION



PARTICIPANTS FROM THE FOLLOWING COUNTRIES ATTENDED

ALGERIA  
BELGIUM  
BRAZIL  
BULGARIA  
CANADA  
CONGO  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA  
DENMARK  
EGYPT  
ENGLAND  
FED. REP. GERMANY  
FRANCE  
GERMAN DEM. REP.  
GREECE  
GUINEA  
HUNGARY  
INDIA  
IRAQ  
IRELAND  
ITALY  
JAPAN  
JORDAN  
KUWAIT  
LEBANON  
LYBIA  
MAURITANIA  
MEXICO  
PALESTINE  
PAKISTAN  
POLAND  
PUERTO RICO  
SENEGAL  
SOVIET UNION  
SPAIN  
SRI LANKA  
SUDAN  
SWITZERLAND  
SYRIA  
TUNISIA  
TURKEY  
UGANDA  
UNITED STATES  
VENEZUELA  
YUGOSLAVIA

1 Meeting under the auspices of the University of Baghdad, academics and intellectuals from 48 countries have examined and discussed Zionism, its origins, theory and practice, in the light of the UN General Assembly resolution 3379 (XXX) to November 1975. The Resolution was adopted on the basis of the International Convention of Elimination of Racial Discrimination, which constitutes an international legal document and contains an explicit definition of racism.

2

Recalling that in that resolution the General Assembly determined that "Zionism is a form of racism and racial discrimination" the participants of the Symposium expressed the view that this resolution reflected the world's growing awareness of the true nature of Zionism and of the danger it represented to the peoples of the area and to world peace.

3

Recalling that when the General Assembly in November 1947 recommended the partition of Palestine, the United Nations consisted of only 50 member states, the Symposium noted that the resolution of November 1975 equating Zionism with racism had been adopted when membership of the United Nations had become more genuinely representative of the opinion of the world as a whole.

4

Zionism as a colonial-settler concept was an offshoot of 19th century imperialism. At the same time it reflected the prevalent trend of expansionist nationalism and the mistaken view that the solution of anti-Semitism lay in the amalgamation of Jews in a society from which non-Jews were to be excluded. Recognizing that persecution of Jews was an important factor in the growth of Zionism, the participants in this Symposium unequivocally condemn anti-Semitism and pledge themselves to oppose it, like any other form of racism, wherever it may exist.

5

In inviting the immigration of all the Jews of the world, Zionism shows itself in its essence to be expansionist. By pursuing this aim, it condemns the Jews to a perpetual war for "living space" at the expense of the peoples of the Middle East.

Because of the necessity for territorial expansion which it involves, Zionism has not succeeded, and by its very nature cannot succeed. In satisfying the legitimate aspiration of persecuted Jews to attain security. Moreover by calling on all Jews to come to Palestine, it pursues the very goal which the most hateful of anti-Semites have set themselves: to confine all Jews in a world ghetto. If it is defenders of progress, peace and humanism that we denounce, this attack on human unity.

6

By setting itself the objective of a racially exclusive Jewish state, in disregard of the rights of the Arabs of Palestine, Zionism adopted from its inception an essentially racist character.

7

For them to achieve their ambitions, it became necessary for the Zionists to dispose of the Arab population of Palestine, which they achieved in 1947/8 by intimidation and violence, resulting in the eviction of the greater part of the indigenous population.

8

By pursuing, after they had achieved statehood, the objective of the "In-gathering" into Palestine of the Jews of the world, and by conferring on all Jews a "right of return" which they denied to the Palestinian Arabs, the Zionists confirmed the racist nature of their design.

9

Against those Palestinian Arabs who remained, the Zionist authorities practised a policy of institutionalized racial discrimination. This was embodied in a series of laws expressly designed to restrict their human and political rights, to confiscate their land and suppress their sense of a national identity.

10

Even among the Jewish settlers, Zionism reflecting the 19th century European concept of racial supremacy, practised a form of discrimination against the non-European Jews.

11

Eviction of the Palestinians and Zionist expansionism necessitated the use of violence, which in turn led to conflict with the surrounding Arab States, whose recurrence came to threaten world peace.

12

Zionism's cooperation with other racist regimes, as evidenced by its close relationships with Rhodesia and South Africa, is a natural outcome of its roots and developments, for it has always drawn its support and assistance from imperialism and settler-colonial regimes.

13

Supported by the imperialist powers, Zionism has itself used to defend the interests of imperialism and to promote the interests of imperialism in the Arab homeland, and in the Third World.

14

By their steadfastness in maintaining the struggle for their rights by all means, including armed resistance, the Palestinians have helped to promote a proper understanding of the essentially racist character of the theory and practice of Zionism. The struggle of the Palestinian Arabs, which has been supported by popular forces in the Arab world and by other national liberation movements in the world, at large, has demonstrated that the measures taken by those Arab governments which have invited Arab Jews to return to their countries of origin. On the other hand we express our apprehension over continuing Zionist efforts to stimulate Jewish immigration to Palestine, which we believe will only increase the tension in the area and so threaten world peace.

15

Zionism is the obstacle to peace in the Middle East. The Palestinian struggle to establish in its place a secular progressive Palestinian society, all of whose citizens enjoy equal rights, irrespective of religion, colour or ethnic origin, deserves the active support of free peoples throughout the world. We particularly invite the cooperation of anti-Zionist Jews and hope for better understanding from citizens of Western countries in the struggle to combat Zionism.

16

We commend the measures taken by those Arab governments which have invited Arab Jews to return to their countries of origin. On the other hand we express our apprehension over continuing Zionist efforts to stimulate Jewish immigration to Palestine, which we believe will only increase the tension in the area and so threaten world peace.

17

Encouraged by the growing recognition throughout the world of the racist and reactionary character of Zionism, of which the UN resolution is an important manifestation, we call upon all individuals, organizations and movements working for peace and justice to join in the struggle against Zionism. In particular we urge intellectuals and academic institutions to give serious attention to this issue and to involve themselves in the campaign to eliminate Zionism and all other forms of racism.

UNIVERSITY OF BAGHDAD, IRAQ

# Latin America

## Mexico changes presidents amid fiscal, political crisis

By James Nelson Goodall  
Latin America correspondent  
The Christian Science Monitor

José López Portillo became President of 83 million Mexicans last week amid the most serious economic and political crisis to face Mexico since the Revolution of 1910.

Toppling the crisis is a dramatic erosion in the value of the once-buoyant Mexican peso. In three months it has lost over half its value, and capital is fleeing out of pesos and into dollars.

Moreover, the long-stable political climate has been torn asunder by the actions of outgoing President Luis Echeverría Alvarez, who in a surprise move two weeks before leaving office expropriated 260,000 acres of farm and ranchland and gave it to landless peasants.

The move may have endeared him with the peasants, but it shocked Mexico's business and industrial community, which issued a number of bitter denunciations of President Echeverría.

Mr. López Portillo, who has remained silent throughout the mushrooming crisis except for an appeal for calm and tranquillity, is expected to clamp stiff controls on the economy to prevent any further slide in the peso.

But it will take more than controls to arrest the economic crisis. He will need to show a tough approach in dealing with many political problems he inherited, not the least of which is the escalating problem over land.

When he was elected last July, Mr. López Portillo indicated his first priority on assuming

office Dec. 1 would be restoration of sagging ties with the United States.

Now, other priorities lead the list. Yet, in many ways, the methods he uses and the success he has in dealing with them other problems will play a role in his rebuilding of ties with the United States.

The U.S. business community is deeply worried by Mexico's economic crisis. The peso slide hit U.S. businessmen as they were reeling from earlier economic decrees by the Echeverría government and from a variety of economic problems in Mexico including a serious inflation.

The U.S. Government is similarly concerned about its southern neighbor's political problems. The last thing Washington wants is an

unstable Mexico on its doorstep. For despite Washington has counted on a stable Mexico. But in recent months, the static been eroding — and the serious concern over land threatens to erode stability more in the eyes of Washington observers.

Thus, the hope in Washington is that Mr. López Portillo as president will be able to both the economic and political side of order. That is a tall assignment, it is agree.

But Mr. López Portillo is regarded as an able economist and an able administrator. The unknown part of the equation is whether he has the political power to make his ideas stick.

As President, he has the many problems of that office.

He has set up a university-level Third World University, and together with friends, he has purchased a major share of Mexican newspapers, radio stations, and television outlets. Through both, it is expected he will continue to espouse the sharply anti-American line that has been the hallmark of his

That could prove a problem for Mr. López Portillo, who, although no less a nationalist than his predecessor, is regarded as something of a realist regarding both domestic and foreign policies. His coming President's concern about the U.S. is a case in point. He might think Mexico must get along with the U.S.

Mr. Echeverría often angered the U.S. in hemispheric and world forums and in his negotiations. If he continues this approach in his university and in his publishing empire, he would likely make it difficult for Mr. López Portillo to shore up relations with Washington.

Mr. Echeverría did, however, put the U.S. — and the U.S. — aligned this past week to provide for the exchange of prisoners between the two countries. If ratified next spring by the Senate of both nations, it would permit the exchange of 500 prisoners from each side.

carried Dr. Castro and his fellow revolutionaries to the island in 1959 to begin their successful rebellion against dictator Fulgencio Batista.

power and decision-making authority in Havana.

The Communist Party, he and others said, simply had too much of the reins of power in its hands. It was argued that the party could not possibly make adequate decisions for the provinces in all cases. This led to the planning for a new Constitution, establishment of a National Assembly, the system of elections, and the breakup of the six provinces into smaller units.

The elections, which actually began in a dress rehearsal in the small province of Matanzas in July, 1974, are aimed at allowing the Cuban people, rather than the Communist Party, to carry out many of the tasks of running the government. The Communist Party may well hover over the scene, but the electoral process, known as the "people's power program," does give the Cuban citizen something of a say in government.

Critics of Dr. Castro's government argue that the change is little more than window dressing and that Cuba is still ruled with an iron fist by Dr. Castro and his immediate associates.

This criticism notwithstanding, the changes taking place in governing apparatus of the island amount to a major reform of the Cuban political system. Moreover, it needs to be noted that the elections of the past year, and those contemplated in the future offer a degree of freedom of choice unknown in Cuba in the 18 years since Dr. Castro came to power.

The changes spring from the failure in 1970 of the much-publicized goal to produce 10 million tons of sugar. Dr. Castro assumed the blame for the failure, but he added that part of the problem was too much centralization of

power in the hands of the Cuban revolution.

Some of the names of the new provinces ring with the mystique of the Cuban revolution: Cienfuegos, carved out of part of the former Las Villas, was named for Dr. Castro's former comrade in arms, Camilo Cienfuegos, who mysteriously disappeared 17 years ago last month; Granma, which is carved out of the former Oriente, is named for the yacht that

carried Dr. Castro and his fellow revolutionaries to the island in 1959 to begin their successful rebellion against dictator Fulgencio Batista.

The new provincial setup is a major administrative change. While the western provinces of Pinar del Río, Habana, and Matanzas remain roughly as before, the three eastern provinces of Las Villas, Camaguey, and Oriente are broken into 10 provinces. The city of Havana is separated also from the province, and the Isle of Pines, which was administered by Pinar del Río Province, becomes a separate municipality.

The changes spring from the failure in 1970 of the much-publicized goal to produce 10 million tons of sugar. Dr. Castro assumed the blame for the failure, but he added that part of the problem was too much centralization of

## Cuba gives a little more to the people

By James Nelson Goodall  
Latin America correspondent  
The Christian Science Monitor

Cuba took a long step last week toward restructuring its government.

On Thursday, a newly formed National Assembly met in Havana for the first time, one day after a structural change split up the island's present six provinces into 16 new provincial units.

The moves are part of Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro's effort to institutionalize the revolution he began 20 years ago.

Moreover, they are part of an effort to bring Cuba's 8.6 million people into the political process.

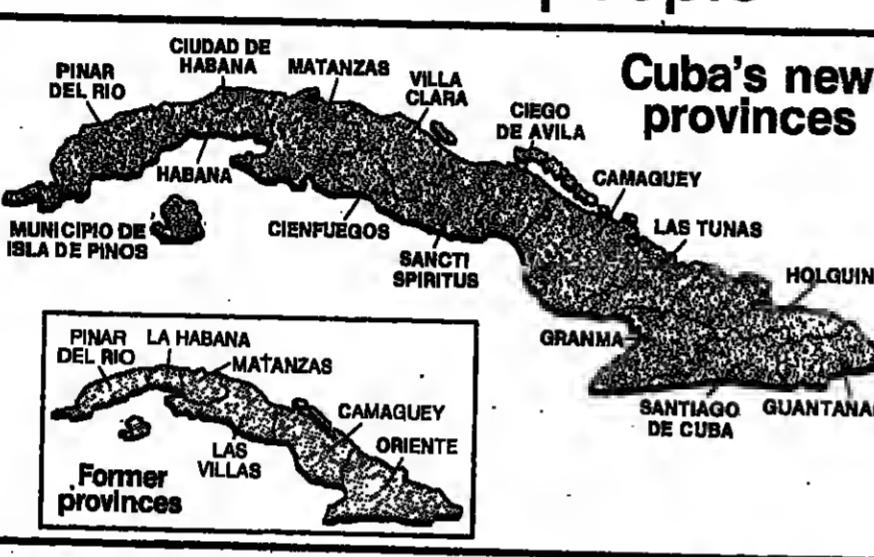
Since February, when the Cuban people approved a new Constitution for the island replacing the document of 1940, there have been a series of elections to name delegates to the National Assembly.

The elections, which actually began in a dress rehearsal in the small province of Matanzas in July, 1974, are aimed at allowing the Cuban people, rather than the Communist Party, to carry out many of the tasks of running the government. The Communist Party may well hover over the scene, but the electoral process, known as the "people's power program," does give the Cuban citizen something of a say in government.

Critics of Dr. Castro's government argue that the change is little more than window dressing and that Cuba is still ruled with an iron fist by Dr. Castro and his immediate associates.

This criticism notwithstanding, the changes taking place in governing apparatus of the island amount to a major reform of the Cuban political system. Moreover, it needs to be noted that the elections of the past year, and those contemplated in the future offer a degree of freedom of choice unknown in Cuba in the 18 years since Dr. Castro came to power.

The changes spring from the failure in 1970 of the much-publicized goal to produce 10 million tons of sugar. Dr. Castro assumed the blame for the failure, but he added that part of the problem was too much centralization of



power and decision-making authority in Havana.

The Communist Party, he and others said, simply had too much of the reins of power in its hands. It was argued that the party could not possibly make adequate decisions for the provinces in all cases. This led to the planning for a new Constitution, establishment of a National Assembly, the system of elections, and the breakup of the six provinces into smaller units.

The elections, which actually began in a dress rehearsal in the small province of Matanzas in July, 1974, are aimed at allowing the Cuban people, rather than the Communist Party, to carry out many of the tasks of running the government. The Communist Party may well hover over the scene, but the electoral process, known as the "people's power program," does give the Cuban citizen something of a say in government.

Critics of Dr. Castro's government argue that the change is little more than window dressing and that Cuba is still ruled with an iron fist by Dr. Castro and his immediate associates.

This criticism notwithstanding, the changes taking place in governing apparatus of the island amount to a major reform of the Cuban political system. Moreover, it needs to be noted that the elections of the past year, and those contemplated in the future offer a degree of freedom of choice unknown in Cuba in the 18 years since Dr. Castro came to power.

The changes spring from the failure in 1970 of the much-publicized goal to produce 10 million tons of sugar. Dr. Castro assumed the blame for the failure, but he added that part of the problem was too much centralization of

power and decision-making authority in Havana.

The Communist Party, he and others said, simply had too much of the reins of power in its hands. It was argued that the party could not possibly make adequate decisions for the provinces in all cases. This led to the planning for a new Constitution, establishment of a National Assembly, the system of elections, and the breakup of the six provinces into smaller units.

The elections, which actually began in a dress rehearsal in the small province of Matanzas in July, 1974, are aimed at allowing the Cuban people, rather than the Communist Party, to carry out many of the tasks of running the government. The Communist Party may well hover over the scene, but the electoral process, known as the "people's power program," does give the Cuban citizen something of a say in government.

Critics of Dr. Castro's government argue that the change is little more than window dressing and that Cuba is still ruled with an iron fist by Dr. Castro and his immediate associates.

This criticism notwithstanding, the changes taking place in governing apparatus of the island amount to a major reform of the Cuban political system. Moreover, it needs to be noted that the elections of the past year, and those contemplated in the future offer a degree of freedom of choice unknown in Cuba in the 18 years since Dr. Castro came to power.

The changes spring from the failure in 1970 of the much-publicized goal to produce 10 million tons of sugar. Dr. Castro assumed the blame for the failure, but he added that part of the problem was too much centralization of

power and decision-making authority in Havana.

The Communist Party, he and others said, simply had too much of the reins of power in its hands. It was argued that the party could not possibly make adequate decisions for the provinces in all cases. This led to the planning for a new Constitution, establishment of a National Assembly, the system of elections, and the breakup of the six provinces into smaller units.

The elections, which actually began in a dress rehearsal in the small province of Matanzas in July, 1974, are aimed at allowing the Cuban people, rather than the Communist Party, to carry out many of the tasks of running the government. The Communist Party may well hover over the scene, but the electoral process, known as the "people's power program," does give the Cuban citizen something of a say in government.

Critics of Dr. Castro's government argue that the change is little more than window dressing and that Cuba is still ruled with an iron fist by Dr. Castro and his immediate associates.

This criticism notwithstanding, the changes taking place in governing apparatus of the island amount to a major reform of the Cuban political system. Moreover, it needs to be noted that the elections of the past year, and those contemplated in the future offer a degree of freedom of choice unknown in Cuba in the 18 years since Dr. Castro came to power.

The changes spring from the failure in 1970 of the much-publicized goal to produce 10 million tons of sugar. Dr. Castro assumed the blame for the failure, but he added that part of the problem was too much centralization of

## Australians support art despite high cost

By Ronald Vickers  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, Australia

Can the performing arts of Australia survive a totally negative review by one of their scathing critics?

Former Prime Minister Gough Whitlam, while still in office, asked a panel known as the Industries Assistance Commission to conduct a study of the financial needs of opera, ballet, theater, and other cultural media and report its findings. Now the commission has finished its work, and has dumped cold water all over the idea of subsidies to the arts.

The commission, accustomed to assessing the tangible gains to be made by government support or protection of various industries, failed to find measurable proof of the benefits of culture to Australian society. So, it concluded, such benefits did not exist and government subsidies could thus be reduced by 20 percent a year for the next five years.

Any future support, the report went on, should be limited to assistance for education in the performing arts, for increasing the dissemination of cultural programming by technological methods, and for encouraging innovations (particularly those related to distinctive characteristics of the Australian community).

Australia should discard all artistic heritage derived from older cultures, the report said, unless activities based on this heritage can be made profitable.

And, the commission found, six symphony orchestras last year cost the government \$22 million (\$27.5 million U.S.) in subsidies while attracting only 20 percent of that amount from patrons. Meanwhile, direct subsidies to the

The question many persons here are asking is why an industrial commission was asked to prepare a report on the arts in the first place.

Mr. Whitlam, who has triggered the most public condemnation of the commission, was an apparently new tactic begun over a three-day holiday weekend late last month. Special police squads combed city streets to make random checks on the obligation of Pacific Islanders to remain here. According to a police memorandum that has found its way into the hands of newsmen, officers were encouraged to check the credentials of all suspected illegal immigrants or overstayers.

There were, however, cases of mistaken

Australian Opera and its orchestra amount to \$11,000 (\$13,750 U.S.) a year for each employee.

The commission's report has met with angry reaction from supporters of the arts and scathing criticism from the news media.

The most interesting feature of the report, say observers here, is that both its criteria and its findings are in line with the trend that has developed over the past 20 years — or since the Sydney Opera House was first proposed.

Now that the famous opera house is a fact, each of the other mainland Australia state capitals ( Hobart, capital of the island state of Tasmania, not included) has built or is planning a major cultural center of its own. Although none of these rivals the Sydney Opera House in originality or cost — original estimate \$7 million, final cost \$100 million (\$125 million U.S.) — each makes a large contribution to the cultural life of the city for which it was designed.

The latest such center, announced near the end of last year, is to be built by the Queensland government on the banks of the Brisbane River at a cost of \$45 million (\$56 million U.S.).

Considering the support for culture in Australia these days, it seems unlikely that either the national government or private donors will pay much heed to the commission's recommendations. For instance, the Australian Opera recently received a \$260,000 (\$312,000 U.S.) grant from the government in Canberra as well as a like amount from a mining company and still more from the New South Wales state government.

Australia should discard all artistic heritage derived from older cultures, the report said, unless activities based on this heritage can be made profitable.

And, the commission found, six symphony orchestras last year cost the government \$22 million (\$27.5 million U.S.) in subsidies while attracting only 20 percent of that amount from patrons. Meanwhile, direct subsidies to the

The question many persons here are asking is why an industrial commission was asked to prepare a report on the arts in the first place.

Mr. Whitlam, who has triggered the most public

## New Zealand criticized for racial insensitivity

By Alistair Cartew  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Wellington, New Zealand

New Zealand is fast developing a reputation for insensitivity on race relations that is alarming many of its own citizens.

Since coming to power a year ago this month, the National Party government of Prime Minister Robert D. Muldoon has conducted a campaign to reduce the number of illegal immigrants, including those from the United States but more particularly those from the small island countries of the South Pacific.

It declared an amnesty under which Islanders could, if they had overstayed their entry permits, register to have their cases considered on a merit basis.

Only a relative few came forward, however, so the government began to seek out and arrest the remaining "overstayers." The usual method was for officers of the Immigration Department or the police to visit homes at night or early in the morning to try to catch the immigrants. These became known as "dawn raids."

But what has triggered the most public condemnation was an apparently new tactic begun over a three-day holiday weekend late last month. Special police squads combed city streets to make random checks on the obligation of Pacific Islanders to remain here. According to a police memorandum that has found its way into the hands of newsmen, officers were encouraged to check the credentials of all suspected illegal immigrants or overstayers.

The police will not end and must not accost people on the street simply on suspicion of being overstayers if they have no... evidence to that effect," Mr. Muldoon said.

At the same time, however, he rejected calls for a full public inquiry into the matter, for the resignation of Mr. McCready and Mr. Gill, and for another amnesty for illegal immigrants.

# Australasia

## New Zealand criticized for racial insensitivity

Some Maoris, New Zealand's indigenous people who are similar in appearance to Pacific Islanders, were detained by police. In one case the home of a member of Parliament from the opposition Labor Party was visited by police because the man is married to an island woman. Other Islanders were reported held wrongfully in jail overnight.

The public outcry was quick and indignant. The Muldoon government was charged with racist tactics. There have been loud calls for the resignation of Police Minister Alan McCready and Immigration Minister Frank T. Gill. And the Labor Party claimed that the government had



# Middle East

## Oil keeps Mideast on the boil

By John K. Cooley  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Athens  
As oil-producing states approach crucial decisions affecting 70 percent of the West's oil supplies, political and military storm signals are flasing from the Persian Gulf and Arabian peninsula.

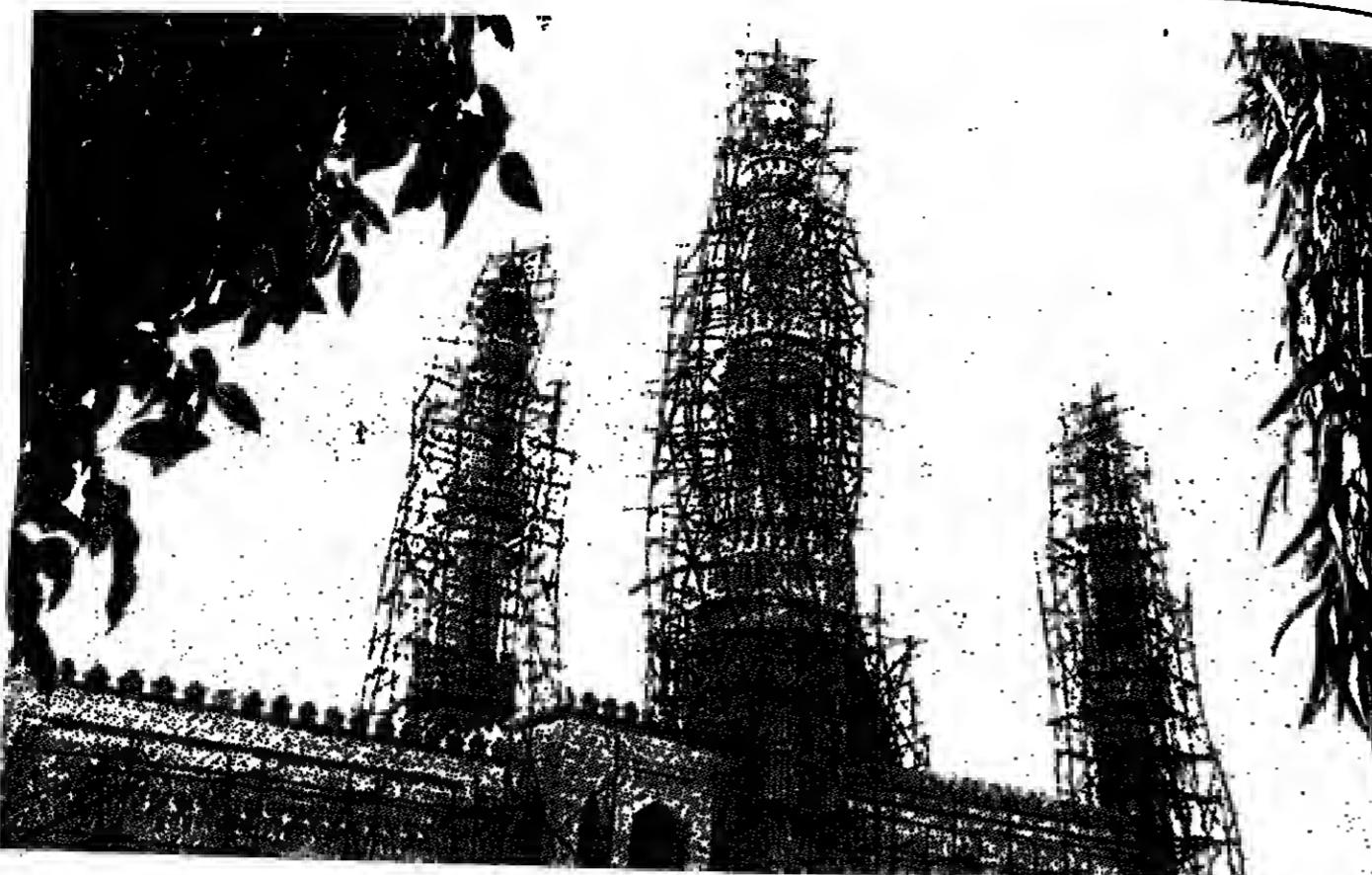
Oil ministers are scheduled to meet at Doha, in the Gulf Emirate of Qatar, Dec. 20, to determine whether and how much to raise oil prices. In addition, many sources report that Saudi Arabia is putting finishing touches on its long-planned, toughly negotiated take-over of the remaining assets of the Arabian American Oil Company (Aramco), now controlling nearly a third of oil imports to the United States.

Following rapidly behind Saudi Arabia will likely be action by Kuwait. That wealthy state is already talking with the British Petroleum and Gulf Oil about acquiring their remaining 40 percent share in Kuwait's national oil company. This is expected to be closely coordinated with the Saudis, since the Saudi Government is a shareholder in the Arabian oil company that operates in the diamond-shaped neutral zone between the two countries.

Against this backdrop of economic change, several events have signaled new political turbulence in Arabia:

- North Yemen, whose conservative government is closely allied to Saudi Arabia and has been promised U.S. military help, said Nov. 27 its anti-aircraft defenses fired on "enemy" aircraft spying in the interests of Israel. The aircraft had violated Saudi airspace near the Strait of Bab al-Mandeb, it said.

The strait is the narrow passage from the Indian Ocean and Arabian Sea, leading up into the Red Sea and toward Sinai and Israel. It is



By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

the sea route over which oil supplies from Iran, now to Israel, Jordan, Egypt, Syria, and Iraq, as well as Saudi Arabia, use it for trade with Africa and Asia. Egypt and South Yemen together blockaded it during the 1973 Arab-Israel war to prevent oil from reaching Israel.

- North Yemen's radical neighbor, South Yemen, said Nov. 24 it had shot down a Phantom F-4 fighter-bomber and captured the pilot.

The radio in South Yemen's capital, Aden, claimed the pilot confessed he was on a spying mission from an Iranian base in Oman, east of South Yemen.

Iranian land, sea, and air forces have been supporting the Sultan of Oman's Army against a guerrilla rebellion based in South Yemen.

The Sultan also has British military advisers and some U.S. arms aid. Last year the Sultan's spokesman said Shah Raza Pahley's government

claimed the revolt was crushed, but asked Iran to keep its forces in the area.

Iran first denied loss of the plane, then said it was shot down over Oman airspace. It accused South Yemen of aggression and promised appropriate measures.

- Foreign ministers of eight gulf states ended a meeting in Muscat, Oman, Nov. 28 without reaching a security agreement for the area which Iran and Saudi Arabia, rivals and neighbors, had each sought for its own reasons. News agency reports from Muscat indicated Iraq had prevented agreement.

Before the conference broke up, Sultan Qabus of Oman told the other gulf leaders that if Oman fell, the rest of the area would be threatened by Communist invasion. Iranian spokesman said Shah Raza Pahley's government did not insist on a formal security pact, but would accept any arrangement to keep the superpowers out of the area.

There was a curious bit of propaganda byplay. On Nov. 19 the guerrilla Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman (PFLO) announced on Aden Radio it would halt broadcasting from Aden for technical reasons. Stopping of the broadcasts is something Saudi Arabia would like to see as well as Oman. Saudi Arabia has promised South Yemen financial aid.

But since the PFLO arrangement Aden, Voice of Oman has been in business as usual, broadcasting revolutionary songs and slogans attacking the Shah and Sultan Qabus and the projected gulf security alliance, even appealing in the Persian language to the Iranian troops in Oman to mutiny.

## Allon on peace prospects

By Jason Morris  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Side Bohor, Israel  
Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon foresees renewal of international diplomatic momentum "within the next few months" toward solving the Middle East dispute. He says the fact that this will coincide with Israel's national election next year should not matter.

On the contrary, Mr. Allon said Monday the possibility of a compromise formula for peace becoming a central issue in the 1977 campaign would give the Israeli voter a real issue.

Mr. Allon, who is also deputy premier, spoke before the editors' committee of the nation's mass media. The occasion was the 20th anniversary of the UN General Assembly's decision to partition Palestine and establish independent Jewish and Arab states within its borders.

The traditional observance was held in this ancient historic town settlement because the date also marks the third anniversary of the passing of David Ben-Gurion, one of Israel's founding fathers and its first prime minister and minister of defense, who had made Sde Boker his home.

On the still-unfinished question of a Palestinian state, Mr. Allon proposed a bilateral agreement between Israel and newly-installed Lebanese President Elias Sarkis under which "Lebanese forces" would patrol the Lebanese side of the border and Israeli forces the Israeli side.

The Foreign Minister avoided clearcut definition of the so-called "red line" beyond which Israel opposes the deployment of Syrian, inter-Arab, and Palestinian guerrilla units. The authoritative view here is that they must stay at least 12 miles from the Israeli frontier.

Preferring to explain this position in non-topographical terms, Mr. Allon said it also related to "the status" of the Syrian Army in Lebanon and to the condition of pro-Israeli elements there, presumably right-wing Christian Phalangists and their allies.

Mr. Allon's considerable stress on the value of the Geneva conference as an instrument for Middle East peace-making, he conceded, has its importance less not only in the "unprecedented" forum for Israeli-Arab negotiations but also in the opportunity created by bilateral sessions between Israel and the participating Arab states (Egypt, Syria, and Jordan).

## THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF Kingston-upon-Thames

**SURREY SHOWROOMS**  
**Ashton Davis**  
ELECTRICAL LTD.

18 ACE PARADE, CHESSINGTON  
TELEVISION SALES and RENTALS  
MONOCHROME and COLOUR  
IN ASSOCIATION WITH ASHTON DAVIS VISION RENTALS LTD.

**THE HOUSE OF HENRIETTA**  
for  
**UNUSUAL GIFTS and**  
**TOYS**

34/36 SURREY ROAD,  
KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES  
01-546-4847

WITH LOVE FROM  
**Lady Gay**  
COSTUME JEWELLERY - HAIRDRESSING

**EMBERBROOK DUPLICATING SERVICE**  
RANK XEROX COPYING  
while you wait  
OFFSET LITHO PRINTING  
next day service

21 Victoria Rd, Surbiton  
01-399-4804

# CHRISTMAS WEEKS IN LONDON.

We offer a  
complete service  
for all your  
printing requirements.

WEST BROTHERS - PRINTERS T10  
212 OURNSFORD ROAD - LONDON SW19

Telephone 01-947 2106-9 Telex 25594

**KENDALL & SONS (CHELSEA) LTD.**

123a KING'S ROAD CHELSEA, LONDON S.W.3. 01-352 5265 & 6496

**BUILDERS & DECORATORS**

Telephone 01-580 2222

**BE A MONITOR AD-WATCHER**

**JAMES RUGG & SON Ltd.**

BUILDERS  
DECORATORS  
and  
SANITARY ENGINEERS

JOY AND HWFA HARRISON, BVA/PTA Dip.

3/5 LANGLEY ROAD, WATFORD

NEAR WATFORD JUNCTION STATION

Telephone: 01-952 12975

**FAMILY PET SHOP**

Pet and Garden

JOY AND HWFA HARRISON, BVA/PTA Dip.

2-8 Kenway Road

Earls Court Road S.W.5.

Tel: 01-370 1155 (2 lines)

Telephone: 01-952 12975

For insurance  
of every description

**L. S. POWTER & CO.**

INSURANCE BROKERS

HIGHEST SECURITY

COMPLETE SERVICE

KBIN RATES

80 Hoe Street

Walthamstow, London E.17.

01-520 3566

WE SPECIALISE IN

CHURCH INSURANCES

Telephone: 01-977 5129

**PERSONAL LABELS**

Small self-adhesive

700 - £3.00 500 - £2.00

1,000 - £2.50

Large self-adhesive

600 - £4.00

STATIONERY also available

Order forms from:

Bri-Mer Company

212 Dursford Road

London SW19 0DR

Telephone: 01-947 6944

66-17 Windmill Street

Gravesend, Kent

Telephone: 0474-69541

66-17 Windmill Street

Gravesend, Kent

# Soviet Union

## Détente and Carter: six decisions may be felt worldwide

By David K. Wills  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow  
Six major areas in United States dealings with the Soviet Union call for decisions by President-Elect Jimmy Carter in the first few months of his administration.

- The areas are:
  - Limiting strategic arms.
  - Human freedoms.
  - Southern Africa.
  - The Middle East.
  - Trade.
  - Reduction of forces in Central Europe.

How Mr. Carter makes those decisions could decide the direction and the tempo of his foreign policy. Certainly they will determine whether the strained state of détente will improve or grow worse.

In recent days Soviet officials have told American visitors that Moscow will not try to test Mr. Carter quickly, as former Soviet leader Nikita S. Khrushchev tested newly elected John F. Kennedy over Berlin and Cuba in the early 1960s.

But the potential for friction remains high in these crucial areas:

• Limiting strategic arms — Getting a workable agreement on limiting offensive strategic arms is central to future U.S.-Soviet ties. If Mr. Carter (or Mr. Ford before the inauguration Jan. 20) can get one, the door would be open for a general thaw between Washington and Moscow. If no new agreement is obtained before the first strategic arms limitation (SALT) agreement expires in October of

next year, détente could be set back severely across the board.

The two remaining obstacles to a new agreement are the U.S. pilotless, superaccurate, long-range, low-flying cruise missiles, which can be fired from aircraft or submarines, and the Soviet Backfire bomber, which the Soviets say is of medium range.

Mr. Carter must decide (1) whether to countermand Pentagon pressure and accept limits on the cruises in return for limits on the Backfire, (2) whether to insist that the cruises be exempt, (3) whether to propose to Moscow that both cruises and Backfire be omitted from a new agreement but discussed later.

The new President will find his own State Department arguing strongly for limits on the cruises. The Soviets have told Westerners lately that they would not accept agreement without cruise limits. Nor would they accept one other Carter option: to ask for an extension on the current treaty to allow for more talks. Soviet officials say they would take this to mean that the U.S. was using the delay to develop its own missiles and cruises more fully.

This attitude may be simply a bargaining point to try to push Mr. Carter into an early decision.

• Human freedoms — Mr. Carter must decide quickly how hard to press Moscow to comply more fully with the final act of the 1975 Helsinki conference on security and cooperation in Europe. This act, among other things, committed the Soviet Union to make easier "freer movement and cohabitation" between East and West, to ensure "acceptability" fees for travel documents, to "deal in a positive and

humanitarian spirit" with requests for exit visas to reunite families and to permit marriages.

Mr. Carter in his campaign spoke forcefully of a need for Moscow to live up to these commitments. Western nations generally say Moscow has failed to comply in a number of ways.

The Soviet Government, very sensitive on the issue, insists repeatedly that it has complied and that criticism is unwarranted and hostile.

Mr. Carter must decide (1) whether to allow Moscow soon what he intends to keep applying pressure and if so, how much. Too much might risk Soviet ire in this and other areas.

(2) How to proceed at the coming meeting in Belgrade in June that will review the Helsinki documents. If he intends to maintain pressure, observers say he would be wise to let Moscow know soon. Then Moscow can plot its own course rather than ending up in a public donnybrook in Belgrade.

This does not affect Soviet exports of materials such as chrome and platinum (for which the tariff is zero), but Moscow sees discrimination since most other countries long had access to lower tariffs.

Mr. Carter must determine whether to please the Soviets by cutting the link between trade and Jewish emigration from this country — or whether to keep on trying to use trade as a lever to let Jews out.

• Reducing forces in Central Europe — Mr. Carter needs to decide whether to try to renew the long-stalled Vienna talks on limiting NATO and Warsaw Pact forces in central Europe.

The NATO position is that the Soviets must reduce more than the West because they have more forces and shorter supply lines.

• Trade — Mr. Carter has to decide whether to or how to ask Congress to ease restrictions on trade legislation and thus allow U.S. trade to begin a new phase on life.

Although U.S. exports jumped dramatically in the first nine months of this year, the result was mainly grain sales to offset the poor Soviet harvest of last year. This year the harvest is good.

Moscow now has denied U.S. Government credit through the Export-Import Bank of more than \$300 million every four years. Commercial rates are high. Moscow has been turning to Western Europe and Japan. And since the Soviets try to sell to the U.S., they will not compete or they run into tariffs of 25 percent on some items (because most are given nation treatment, giving access to key tariffs, is still withheld).

This does not affect Soviet exports of materials such as chrome and platinum (for which the tariff is zero), but Moscow sees discrimination since most other countries long had access to lower tariffs.

Mr. Carter must determine whether to please the Soviets by cutting the link between trade and Jewish emigration from this country — or whether to keep on trying to use trade as a lever to let Jews out.

• Southern Africa, the Mideast — recent months have been bleak for the Soviets in both these foreign policy hot spots. But they are trying to regain lost ground.

Mr. Carter needs to decide (1) what to do about Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's initiative on Rhodesia if the Geneva conference fails, (2) what to do about the huge territory of Namibia (South-West Africa) which Dr. Kissinger has been less successful, (3) how to handle Angola now that Washington has deferred to the black Africans and abstained from valuing Angolan membership in the United Nations, and (4) whether to continue leaning on Israel in the Mideast, to conduct step-by-step diplomacy, or to move to a general Geneva conference that could give the Soviets new diplomatic opportunities.

• Trade — Mr. Carter has to decide whether to or how to ask Congress to ease restrictions on trade legislation and thus allow U.S. trade to begin a new phase on life.

Jimmy Carter now is running against himself — against his promises and his capacity to fulfill them.

Democratic leaders representing all regions across the United States are generally expectant that the President-Elect, as he promised, will move the country forward — but they think that, realistically, he will need a year or so to bring about any substantial changes.

At the same time, these leaders are telling the Monitor that many rank-and-file Democrats — particularly the blacks and jobless, but also teachers, college students, farmers, the elderly, and blue-collar workers — will be giving Mr. Carter a much shorter honeymoon period.

• Stimulating the economy, while at the same time cutting inflation.

• Providing a national health program, a job program, and more money for education, conservation, and energy self-sufficiency while, at the same time, moving toward a balancing of the budget by the end of Carter's first term.

• Cutting big slices of fat from defense spending while still keeping a strong defense posture.

• Bringing about tax reform that will lower taxes for the vast majority of Americans while at the same time providing more funds for government programs.

Said a leader from the Midwest: "I think that Carter is going to be very good for this country, but he must have time to get the job done."

Checks among Democratic leaders in Congress have indicated that the "realistic" are such that Mr. Carter in his early months as president, will be able to:

1. Cut taxes.

2. Bring about some reorganization in the executive branch

— but that this can only be meaningful if there is a correlative and simultaneous reorganization of Congress.

At the same time, these same Democrats are looking to Mr.

# United States

## Great expectations: can Carter satisfy them — quickly?

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.  
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Although U.S. exports jumped dramatically in the first nine months of this year, the result was mainly grain sales to offset the poor Soviet harvest of last year. This year the harvest is good.

Carter to move fast to reorganize the executive branch and to bring about tax relief, particularly for those in the lower- and lower-middle-income brackets.

But Monitor samplings of opinion, from Democratic leaders who themselves are conversant with the views of Democrats in their home areas, indicate that expectations are high for President-Elect Carter doing all the following which he has promised — and for doing it fairly fast:

• Stimulating the economy, while at the same time cutting inflation.

• Providing a national health program, a job program, and more money for education, conservation, and energy self-sufficiency while, at the same time, moving toward a balancing of the budget by the end of Carter's first term.

• Cutting big slices of fat from defense spending while still keeping a strong defense posture.

• Bringing about tax reform that will lower taxes for the vast majority of Americans while at the same time providing more funds for government programs.

Said a leader from the Midwest: "I think that Carter is going to be very good for this country, but he must have time to get the job done."

Checks among Democratic leaders in Congress have indicated that the "realistic" are such that Mr. Carter in his early months as president, will be able to:

1. Cut taxes.

2. Bring about some reorganization in the executive branch

— but that this can only be meaningful if there is a correlative and simultaneous reorganization of Congress.

THE PRINTERS FOR PEOPLE IN A HURRY!

A complete English-language printing service at your disposal

Computerized phototypesetting

Letterpress and offset printing in monochrome and color for books,

posters, brochures, programmes, circulars, prospectuses, cards, conference documents, continuous copy sets, etc.

24 HOURS

refer to our brochure with instant quality photostatic or offset

WRITE OR TELEPHONE US FOR A COMPETITIVE QUOTATION

39, av. des Morges, 1213 Petit-Lancy/GE  
Tel. 022/920255

**SHOP**  
MONITOR  
advertisers

GENEVA

GENEVA

Dramatic Art Lessons

by

SIMONE RAPIN

du

Théâtre des Champs Elysées,

Paris

Bd des Philosophes 16

Tel. 20.96.84

ROGER  
PELLET

ELECTRICITE

lustre

lampes de table

éclairage

accessoires PTT et

services industriels

tous appareils

électroménagers

24 BD HELVETIQUE

Tel. 36 32 84

HOTEL DE LA PAIX

GENEVA

Exclusive First Class in every way

centrally located

TEL: (022) 32-41-50

CABLE: PAIXOTEL TELÉX: 22552

imprimerie  
claude landolt

1420 Genève 10

Tel. 022 315 87

1210 Le Lignon

tous travaux d'impression

parking

keep up with Monitor ads

# United States



By Barth J. Falkenberg, staff photographer

Cold, but still no snow to discourage Boston runner

## Agents trail gunrunners

By Robert M. Press  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago  
Except for having more than a dozen handguns in their car, the two Chicago men might have been just another pair of out-of-state visitors to the coastal town in Mississippi.

But as they started home, federal agents, acting on a tip, began following them. When the two men arrived here, they were arrested and soon are to go to trial on charges of violating the federal law against transporting firearms across state lines without a license.

The arrests were part of what may become a nationwide federal effort to curb "gunrunning" - an old practice in the U.S. - by locating and trying to "dry up" out-of-state sources of some of the handguns being used in urban crime.

Firearms are purchased in states not having tight gun-control laws for illegal, profitable resale elsewhere, to convicted felons or others not eligible for gun ownership under local or federal laws.

Within recent months, some 180 additional agents of the Treasury Department's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF) working in Chicago, Washington, and Boston have uncovered:

• "Mississippi connection" and an "Arkansas connection" which may account for about 15 percent of the handguns confiscated by police in connection with crimes in Chicago. Agents estimate that up to half the handguns used in crime here appear to be coming from outside the state.

• A "gun avenue," running from Southeastern states to Washington, D.C., along which a significant number of handguns are being smuggled.

## Nuclear overkill 'a myth'

By Dana Adams Schmidt

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

"For a decade, or more, the Russians have lived in a dream world. We've swallowed the entire myth of 'overkill' and mutual assured destruction."

"But now... we learn that there is no such thing as overkill, that the Russians don't accept the idea that they are going to be destroyed, and that they never expect to go to victory" in any United States-Soviet conflict.

These are the words of Thomas E. Jones, program and product evaluation manager of the Boeing Aerospace Company, who laid out the results of his studies before the Joint Committees on Defense Production recently here.

In particular, his group, voluntarily financed by Boeing, tested the effects of nuclear explosions on machinery at Boeing's high technology manufacturing complex in Auburn, Washington.

The result of the tests was that the basic Soviet survival system, dispersal plus packing machines, sandbags or earth, worked very well.

Even more important, in Mr. Jones's opinion, is survival of the work force. He believes that, with a minimum of evacuation and shelter, most work force could survive. Assuming that half of the American nuclear arsenal survived a Soviet first strike, he calculated, the surviving weapons, used against the Soviet Union, could destroy people in, at most, 3 percent of Soviet territory.

But within a week, the Soviets would be out of their shelters for an hour, workday in 97 percent of Soviet territory.

## U.S. wants no know-how row

By Robert C. Cowen  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

To what extent should the technology which provides the brightest jewels in the United States industrial treasure trove be shared with industrially poor nations?

Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger sees this as one of the major foreign-policy challenges the United States now faces. That is why he called an unprecedented meeting of American technologists to discuss it.

Developing nations are demanding access to Western technology, especially American technology, freely, without even payment of license fees, as a basic human right. Dr. Kissinger sees little hope of stability in relations with those third-world nations until this issue is settled.

He also realizes that technology is not the property of the U.S. Government to bestow. It belongs legally to the patent holders and businesses of America, and morally to the workers whose jobs depend on those patents. To judge from the recent conference the real owners of America's technology are not eager to give it away.

The meeting started a long process of preparing for a major UN conference on science and technology for development two years hence, and for a U.S. national conference next October that will try to pull together the American response to third-world demands.

To about 1,000 corporate executives, patent experts, union officials, and university researchers, Mr. Kissinger explained his concern for what he called "a subject that has proved most obdurate for us to deal with."

Any secretary of state, he explained, must be concerned with preserving world order. And the fundamental problem he sees is to create an international system in which all people feel they belong. That means a system

in which developing countries feel they can tap the technology which they perceive as the fount of American well-being. And that means a system in which U.S. industry and those countries can work together for mutual benefit rather than stare hostilely at each other.

An overview emerged at the session:

Basic misconceptions must be overcome. American technology cannot merely be handed over like a sack of wheat. It doesn't exist in a vacuum. It is part of a national way of life that has evolved over two centuries. A steel mill, an auto factory, a computer assembly plant all depend on a specifically American mix of skills, education, supporting industries, communications, and financial institutions.

For a developing country to adopt even a small piece of American technology is like a family adopting a teen-age foreign child. Both the American industrialists involved and the host country officials must work long and hard to integrate the foreigner. It would be futile to provide an American-like environment for technology in, say, Egypt, when what is needed is to evolve an Egyptian environment in which foreign technology can adapt to it.

Also, developing countries must deal directly with American industry which owns the technology. They cannot go through the U.S. Government, which, Mr. Kissinger noted, he would like to do.

And William W. Wimpfinger, general vice president of the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, warned that American labor will not tolerate a giveaway of technology on which their jobs depend.

Significantly, however, all who spoke at the conference echoed Mr. Kissinger that this "obdurate issue" must be resolved, for the alternative to effective cooperation would be a world in which the American way of life became increasingly irrelevant to the bulk of mankind.

Instead of working in three cities, the agents should focus on one - probably Washington - and concentrate on making arrests, says Frank Zimring, co-director of the University of Chicago Center for Studies of Criminal Justice, who is studying the project.

Gunrunning, so far, often involves "down homers." Northerners who buy guns from family and friends in a Southern state, says James Welch, special agent in charge of the ATF in this area. Guns purchased for \$25 to \$30 are sold for \$75 to \$100 here as a "hot item" on the street, he explains.

Firearms are purchased in states not having tight gun-control laws for illegal, profitable resale elsewhere, to convicted felons or others not eligible for gun ownership under local or federal laws.

Under the federal Gun Control Act of 1968, interstate sale of firearms, except by licensed dealers, is prohibited. Gun buyers must sign a certificate that they are not a convicted felon, illegal alien, dishonorably discharged veteran, or mentally incompetent.

When police in one of the three trial cities confiscate a gun, Chicago police pick up about 20,000 a year. Treasury agents try to trace it back to buyers through dealers.

The Christian Science Monitor  
London Bureau, 4, Grosvenor Place, London, England SW1X 7JH  
or  
Box 1254, Radio Station Boston, MA, U.S.A. 02129

Please send the weekly International Monitor to:  
Name (Please print):

Address:

City:

Country:

Post Code:

Sign my gift card from:

U.S. Dollars	British Pounds	W. German Marks	Italian Guilders	Swiss Francs
<input type="checkbox"/> 8 mos.	12.80	11.75	31.25	55.00
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 year	25.00	13.50	62.50	70.00

Rates include postage by regular mail. Special airmail rates on request.

Cheque/money order enclosed in one of above currencies

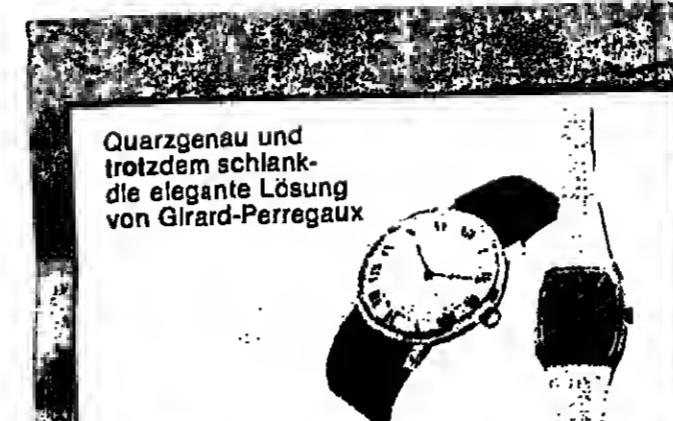
International Money Order to follow

Bank draft enclosed (U.S. Dollars)

The  
Season's Greetings  
from

# BERNE

## The Capital of Switzerland



Die neue GP Quartz-Kollektion. Besonders elegante, super-schöne Herren- und Damen-Modelle mit den gewöhnlichen Vorteilen einer Qualitäts-Uhr: Zuverlässigkeit, Präzision und unbedingte Zuverlässigkeit.

GP GIRARD-PERREGAUX

ZIGERLI IFF AG

UHREN - SCHMUCK - SILBER

BERN

SPITALGASSE 14 TELEPHONE 222367

Watches and Jewelry Since 1890

raeber & müller  
die papeterie beim zeitglocken

Stationery Christmas Gifts

Kramgasse 83, Bern  
(Near the Clock Tower)

Sind Ihre  
Lieblings-  
marken  
auch dabei?

SWISS  
CRAFT HOUSE  
near the Clock Tower  
Exhibition and sale  
of Swiss Handicrafts  
Christmas  
Gifts

HEIMATWERK BERN  
KRAMGASSE 81

Tricots: Bleyle  
Brueckle Pierre  
Cardin Cornuel  
Irl Isa Jaeger  
Korrigan Lyle &  
Scott Mailcott La  
Maille Montague  
Swissnic Voll-  
moeller Zimmerli

Von alters her...  
t. schäfer  
TEA-ROOM CONFERENCE  
JOHANNES 79 - TELEPHONE 22044  
- HAUSLEHRER -

acker  
mann  
Ihr  
Blumen-  
Geschäft  
im  
Bahnhof  
Bern  
Tel. 22 80 08



Wollenhof

Merktgasse 60, 3001 Bern, Tel. 031/225931

Wittwer-Service

erstellt rasch und preiswert  
Xerox - Kopien + Drucksachen  
3014 Bern Moserstr. 44 Tel. 42 44 72  
3000 Bern Philosophenweg 3 45 10 79  
3011 Bern Babenbergplatz 11 22 73 61

Moserstrasse + Philosophenweg  
Parkplätze vorhanden.

Jüberbühler

FOR BLouses  
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S  
UNDERWEAR  
DUSTERS  
HOUSE-DRESSES  
HANDKERCHIEFS + SCARFS

You will find us  
right in front of the  
famous Clock Tower  
ZEITGLOCKEN, BERNE  
Tel. 22 24 62

G  
BERNE  
Close to Palace Tower

Walter Garbani AG  
Zürcherstrasse 13 3000 Bern

Makler - Girokonto  
Schriften - Steckdruck  
Industrieberatung  
Immobilienverwaltung  
Painting - Plastering  
Enameling - Paint Lettering

Ihr Besuch lohnt  
sich immer.

EAG  
Haushaltsgenossen  
Merktgasse 22  
Tel. 22 74 22  
Für Kontakt zu  
System Preissen



20  
**financial****Will Canadian dollar follow the peso? traders ask**

By David R. Francis

Boston

The Canadian dollar plunged in value to 98.91 American cents recently, setting off alarm bells on the foreign exchange markets.

Traders are asking whether Canada will follow in the footsteps of Mexico by suffering a large devaluation of its currency. The Mexican peso, which last spring was worth 8 U.S. cents, now costs only 5 cents.

No one seems to be forecasting such a drastic decline in value for the Canadian dollar. Nonetheless, the expected continued drop in the price of the Canadian dollar could be large and important to the United States, which has its largest export market in Canada (and vice versa).

Andrew Brichant, vice-president of NAE Research Associates, Inc., a West Coast economic research firm, predicts a price of 85 U.S. cents for the Canadian dollar in two or three years.

The surface circumstances for the Mexican peso and the Canadian dollar are quite different.

The peso was fixed at 8 cents from 1964 to last September by government intervention in the foreign exchange markets. Its exchange price was then allowed to "float" — be set by

supply and demand — and it dropped dramatically.

**Float not new**

The Canadian dollar has been floating all along. Its price in U.S. dollars has fluctuated between \$0.83 and \$1.05 since 1970. It was \$1.028 on November 8 of this year — before the separatist Parti Quebecois won the provincial election in Quebec.

But there is one basic similarity between the two currencies: Both the peso and the Canadian dollar have been suffering more from inflation than the U.S. dollar.

Up to now the Canadian dollar has escaped the decline in relative value that would normally occur because of huge borrowings in the New York money market. These loans, made mostly by provinces, municipalities, and various state corporations, exceed \$5 billion so far this year.

This inflow of U.S. dollars offsets a massive deficit in current account that was a record \$5.1 billion last year and is running about the same rate this year, according to the Bank of Montreal.

What this means is that Canada has been living beyond its means.

Canada came through the recent world recession relatively well in terms of increased

unemployment, but it did not do as well in terms of inflation. So the Liberal government imposed wage and price controls just over a year ago. These have managed to hold the increase in consumer prices at 6.5 percent annual rate as of September. But unemployment has gone up to 7.3 percent.

**Quebec vote the trigger**

The immediate cause of the "run" on the Canadian dollar was the victory of the separatists in Quebec. It is acknowledged by the leaders of the Parti Quebecois that their election was not a mandate to take the province out of the Canadian confederation. The party promised a referendum before making such an effort. Nor is it certain that the federal government would permit Quebec to separate.

Nonetheless, the vote has made foreign investors in Quebec at least nervous.

There are other causes for concern over the health of the Canadian economy and dollar:

- If the amount of Canadian loans placed abroad declines, as widely anticipated, then the basic current account deficit will show down the value of the Canadian dollar.

- There has been some flight of Canadian capital to the United States. Canadian investors have sought the lower costs and fewer controls available for enterprises in the U.S.

• Who wage and price controls are removed, Canada may suffer a price explosion as manufacturers attempt to re-establish their normal profit margins plus something extra for security. This happened with the end of similar controls in the U.S.

• Total government spending has risen rapidly, absorbing more and more of Canada's total output of goods and services. It amounts to less than 23 percent of gross national product in 1960 and about 44 percent this year.

This trend, plus the increasingly interventionist activity of the federal and provincial governments in the economy, are noted by Mr. Brichant in a 98-page study of the Canadian economic situation. He also speaks of a "revisionist and anti-business bias" in federal economic policies.

Nonetheless, the vote has made foreign investors in Quebec at least nervous.

There are other causes for concern over the health of the Canadian economy and dollar:

- If the amount of Canadian loans placed abroad declines, as widely anticipated, then the basic current account deficit will show down the value of the Canadian dollar.

- There has been some flight of Canadian capital to the United States. Canadian investors have sought the lower costs and fewer controls available for enterprises in the U.S.

**Foreign exchange cross-rates**

By reading across this table of last Tuesday's mid-day international foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges. (0) — commercial rate.

U.S. Dollar	British W. German Mark	French Franc	Dutch Guilder	Belgian Franc	Swiss Franc
New York	1,5450	4158	2002	3887	027120
London	1,5564	3521	1214	2417	016446
Frankfurt	1,5650	3,0555	4815	9324	3844
Tokyo	1,5850	8,2388	2,0768	1,2015	1,3645
Amsterdam	1,5850	4,1359	1,0429	5021	—
Brussels	1,5873	6,0358	15,3119	7,3220	14,7013
Zurich	2,4432	4,0288	1,0195	4891	9741

The following are U.S. dollar values only: Argentine peso: .0040; Australian dollar: 1.7070; Danish krone: .00166; Japanese yen: .003378; New Zealand dollar: .9089; South African rand: 1.1500.

Source: First National Bank of Boston

**Mexicans get some bitter with their sweet**By Carol Cook  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mexicans like to use a lot of sugar, and with low, government-subsidized prices, they can easily afford to.

But sugar production — unstimulated by price incentives — has failed to keep up with demand. Higher prices may be the only way to avoid importing sugar.

Sugar used to be one of Mexico's most important agricultural exports. Four years ago, it was in fourth place among earners of foreign exchange.

In 1974, sugar abroad earned Mexico 35 billion pesos (\$290 million at the old rate of 12.50 pesos to the dollar). In 1976, exports shrank to 18 billion pesos. This year, Mexico will have no sugar to export, and some industry observers have expressed doubts that the harvest would satisfy domestic needs.

Mexicans have a sweet tooth. They are among the world's top consumers of soft drinks, chewing gum, candy, cakes, and cookies. And they like their sweet foods highly sugared.

With the population rate growing at 3.5 percent a year, domestic consumption of sugar has been increasing at an annual rate of 7.5 percent during the past five years, while production was up only 1.8 percent.

At this pace, Mexico will require 4 million tons of sugar a year to satisfy its home market by 1982, according to state by the National Union of Small Cane Growers. This year's production was 2.5 million tons, 100,000 tons less than last.

The low price of sugar has kept profits minimal and encouraged new investment by sugar mill owners.

Earlier this year, taxes to support the sugar industry were imposed on soft drink manufacturers, leading to a slight price hike.

Meanwhile, the government plans to invest \$400 million's construction of six new sugar mills and expansion of several. The new facilities will raise capacity to 3.68 million tons a year (from about 3 million at present).

This will still not be enough to supply the domestic market in three years time, however.

**CLASSIFIED ADS****beauty service**

VANDA SEALTY COUNSELOR. Mrs. Norah Gibson, 14 Carnar Gardens, Putney, London, SW10 2NE. Telephone 01-788 4132.

**books**

ROGER OLEGB's Collected Essays, Poems and Trumpets and others, first published in The Christian Science Monitor, now available in semi-stiff edition at £1.00. From: Grosvenor, Longcross, Chertsey, Surrey.

**cars for hire**

CAR RENTAL — CHAUFFEUR. 17 Redhill Drive, Weybridge, Surrey. Tel. 01-667 5501.

SEATBELT. Any car or minibus to London, East and West roads, accessible to London central. Ashby Gobham (Surrey) 01-6444.

DAIRY. DAIRY — CHAUFFEUR. 17 Redhill Drive, Weybridge, Surrey. Tel. 01-667 5501.

CLEANING SERVICES. WETTON CLEANING SERVICES LTD., 43, Croydon Street, Chelsea, S.W.3. Tel. 01-589 7747. 8227773.

DAIRY. DAIRY — CHAUFFEUR. 17 Redhill Drive, Weybridge, Surrey. Tel. 01-667 5501.

DRIVING INSTRUCTION. DORIS PARKER. High-class driving, including driving, rare birds, Ellesmere, Lower Cotton, Llanidloes, Brecon, Wales. Tel. 01792 0484.

HOUSES FOR SALE. NEAR ISLE OF WHITHORN, Wigtonshire, Cumbria. Cottages, Col. houses, farm buildings, etc. Tel. 01-667 5501.

EDUCATION. PART-TIME FRENCH TEACHER for two terms or longer required for January to teach boys and girls 11-13. Tel. 01-679 1686.

EDUCATION. PART-TIME FRENCH TEACHER for two terms or longer required for January to teach boys and girls 11-13. Tel. 01-679 1686.

EDUCATION. PART-TIME FRENCH TEACHER for two terms or longer required for January to teach boys and girls 11-13. Tel. 01-679 1686.

EDUCATION. PART-TIME FRENCH TEACHER for two terms or longer required for January to teach boys and girls 11-13. Tel. 01-679 1686.

EDUCATION. PART-TIME FRENCH TEACHER for two terms or longer required for January to teach boys and girls 11-13. Tel. 01-679 1686.

EDUCATION. PART-TIME FRENCH TEACHER for two terms or longer required for January to teach boys and girls 11-13. Tel. 01-679 1686.

EDUCATION. PART-TIME FRENCH TEACHER for two terms or longer required for January to teach boys and girls 11-13. Tel. 01-679 1686.

EDUCATION. PART-TIME FRENCH TEACHER for two terms or longer required for January to teach boys and girls 11-13. Tel. 01-679 1686.

EDUCATION. PART-TIME FRENCH TEACHER for two terms or longer required for January to teach boys and girls 11-13. Tel. 01-679 1686.

EDUCATION. PART-TIME FRENCH TEACHER for two terms or longer required for January to teach boys and girls 11-13. Tel. 01-679 1686.

EDUCATION. PART-TIME FRENCH TEACHER for two terms or longer required for January to teach boys and girls 11-13. Tel. 01-679 1686.

EDUCATION. PART-TIME FRENCH TEACHER for two terms or longer required for January to teach boys and girls 11-13. Tel. 01-679 1686.

**homes with attention****real estate****post vacant****CLAREMONT SCHOOL****AFRICA****Rhodesia****Everything****RADIO****MONITOR****READ****E****RESPOND****TO****MONITOR****ADS****CHOOSE****Monitor Advertisers****RECORDS****RESPOND****TO****MONITOR****ADS****CHOOSE****Monitor Advertisers****RECORDS****RESPOND****TO****MONITOR****ADS****CHOOSE****Monitor Advertisers****RECORDS****RESPOND****TO****MONITOR****ADS****CHOOSE****Monitor Advertisers****RECORDS****RESPOND****TO****MONITOR****ADS****CHOOSE****Monitor Advertisers****RECORDS****RESPOND****TO****MONITOR****ADS****CHOOSE****Monitor Advertisers****RECORDS**

# CITY SHOPPING GUIDE

## England

### SHEFFIELD

**PHOTOGRAPHIC GIFTS**  
For all the Family

**SOLVE YOUR CHRISTMAS PROBLEMS**

CONTACT

**RON HARRISON**  
77-79 LONDON RD.  
SHEFFIELD S2  
PHONE 70002

### SHEFFIELD

**BRADLEY'S MUSIC FIRST CHOICE**  
In  
**RECORDS and CASSETTES**

58 Fergate  
Sheffield Tel. 28113  
44 Chapel Walk  
Sheffield Tel. 25741  
101 Pinecone Street  
Sheffield Tel. 77343

### SHEFFIELD

**J. & R. W. RYAN & SON LTD.**  
3 Brooklands Avenue  
Sheffield 10 Tel. 304263  
390 Ringlow Road  
Sheffield 11 Tel. 302898

FOR YOUR HARDWARE, IRONMONGERY, PAINTS, GARDENING REQUIREMENTS and LAWN MOWERS.  
Goods Delivered

### SHEFFIELD

CHOOSE YOUR  
**Christmas Gift**  
and enjoy  
exciting shopping  
at

**PRICE of BROOMHILL**  
281/283 Fulwood Road  
SHEFFIELD

### SHEFFIELD

Look forward to showing you  
**Casual Co-ordinates and Exciting Evening Dresses**

28 Ecclesall Rd.  
Sheffield S11 8 NY  
Telephone 664133

**SHOPPING**

is a lot easier when you have first read the advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor

## England

### SHEFFIELD

**photoco photoco photoco**

— all your photography needs

**TOP VALUE PRODUCTS AND REALLY HELPFUL SERVICE!**

**RON HARRISON**  
77-79 LONDON RD.  
SHEFFIELD S2  
PHONE 70002

### SHEFFIELD

**RECORDS and CASSETTES**

58 Fergate  
Sheffield Tel. 28113  
44 Chapel Walk  
Sheffield Tel. 25741  
101 Pinecone Street  
Sheffield Tel. 77343

### SHEFFIELD

**J. & R. W. RYAN & SON LTD.**  
3 Brooklands Avenue  
Sheffield 10 Tel. 304263  
390 Ringlow Road  
Sheffield 11 Tel. 302898

FOR YOUR HARDWARE, IRONMONGERY, PAINTS, GARDENING REQUIREMENTS and LAWN MOWERS.  
Goods Delivered

### SHEFFIELD

CHOOSE YOUR  
**Christmas Gift**  
and enjoy  
exciting shopping  
at

**PRICE of BROOMHILL**  
281/283 Fulwood Road  
SHEFFIELD

### SHEFFIELD

Look forward to showing you  
**Casual Co-ordinates and Exciting Evening Dresses**

28 Ecclesall Rd.  
Sheffield S11 8 NY  
Telephone 664133

**SHOPPING**

is a lot easier when you have first read the advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor

## England

### SHEFFIELD

**SHEFFIELD COLOUR TELEVISION BY EXPERTS**

Choose from the Leading Makes  
**AT ANY Wigfall Branch**

### SHEFFIELD

**Quality Furs by Joseph Fox**

We have 70 years experience in dealing with all kinds of furs.

### SHEFFIELD

**Fox House Rockingham Gate The Moor**

SHIRFIELD S1 4JD

Phone 23768  
Established 1894

### SHEFFIELD

CHOOSE YOUR  
**Christmas Gift**  
and enjoy  
exciting shopping  
at

**PRICE of BROOMHILL**  
281/283 Fulwood Road  
SHEFFIELD

### SHEFFIELD

Look forward to showing you  
**Casual Co-ordinates and Exciting Evening Dresses**

28 Ecclesall Rd.  
Sheffield S11 8 NY  
Telephone 664133

**SHOPPING**

is a lot easier when you have first read the advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor

## England

### SHEFFIELD

**photoco photoco photoco**

— all your photography needs

**TOP VALUE PRODUCTS AND REALLY HELPFUL SERVICE!**

**RON HARRISON**  
77-79 LONDON RD.  
SHEFFIELD S2  
PHONE 70002

### SHEFFIELD

**RECORDS and CASSETTES**

58 Fergate  
Sheffield Tel. 28113  
44 Chapel Walk  
Sheffield Tel. 25741  
101 Pinecone Street  
Sheffield Tel. 77343

### SHEFFIELD

CHOOSE YOUR  
**Christmas Gift**  
and enjoy  
exciting shopping  
at

**PRICE of BROOMHILL**  
281/283 Fulwood Road  
SHEFFIELD

### SHEFFIELD

Look forward to showing you  
**Casual Co-ordinates and Exciting Evening Dresses**

28 Ecclesall Rd.  
Sheffield S11 8 NY  
Telephone 664133

**SHOPPING**

is a lot easier when you have first read the advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor

## England

### SOLIHULL

**Patrick Arnold & COMPANY, F.R.I.C.S.**  
Surveyors, Valuers & Estate Agents

187 WARWICK ROAD, OLTON, SOLIHULL, WARWICKSHIRE. 021 708 1492

### SOUTHPORT

**1977**

**Dorothy Lillian's Millinery**  
HILL STREET, SOUTHPORT, MERSEYSIDE, PR9 0PE  
Telephone (0704) 31617

### SOUTHPORT

**LUKE CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERS**

**R. F. Luke LTD.**  
STRUCTURAL STEEL WORK  
STEEL FABRICATORS  
CONVEYOR & SPIRAL CHUTES  
PERFORATED PLATES  
REPETITION FABRICATION  
I.E.O. "CONTIN" & "CONTAIN" CONTAINERS

Oxford Works, Clewne, near Chesterfield, Derbyshire  
Tel. 35350

### SOUTHPORT

**JOSE'S (Mrs. J. Baxter) Embroidery Knitting Wool Specialist**

**HABERDASHERY**  
2, Eastbank Street, SOUTHPORT Tel. 37401

### STAMFORD

**STAMFORD MUSIC SHOP**

**Furniture Carpets Bedding**

**H. PONS福德 LTD.**

**SPURR MOTORS**

**TRAVELFAREY LTD.**

### SHEFFIELD

**Marjories Wools Ladies and Children's Wear Stockings, Gloves, Fancy Goods**

**AGENTS FOR Baskerville, Lord, Richard, Lava, Stodd, Col. D'V, Baskerville, Pergam, Wm. W.**

**For Friendly Service**  
601 City Road, Sheffield Tel. 396343

## England

### SUTTON, SURREY & DISTRICT

**CROWNBOOKS Ltd.**

5 GROVE ROAD SUTTON, SURREY  
Parts and Service 58/72 Antrim Road  
COMMERCIALS 78/82 Antrim Road

### SUTTON, SURREY & DISTRICT

**J. E. COULTER LTD.**  
Ford Main Dealers  
Phone BELFAST 7404

### SUTTON, SURREY & DISTRICT

**Alan Laurenson & Co.**

3 Station Way Cheam, Surrey 01. 642-5101

**PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT & RECORDS**

Also at Reigate & Oxted

### WALTON-ON-THAMES

**BRIGHTWELLS**  
THE HALFWAY WALTON 26712

**Electrical Installations Appliances, Rewiring & Repairs**

**Paint, Wallpapers and All Decorating Materials**

### WEYBRIDGE & ASCOT

**Men's Wear and School Outfits**

**EDMEDS**  
17-19 High Street Weybridge

57 Queens Road Weybridge

### STAMFORD

**Turner's Audio Centre**

### RHDS-ON-SEA

**A. Gardner & Son Ltd.**  
GLASGOW'S FINEST FURNITURE

TRADITIONAL & MODERN and Many Selected SMALL PIECES

38 Jamaica St., Glasgow, G1  
Open Saturday 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

### TRAVELFAREY LTD.

**Marjories Wools Ladies and Children's Wear Stockings, Gloves, Fancy Goods**

**AGENTS FOR Baskerville, Lord, Richard, Lava, Stodd, Col. D'V, Baskerville, Pergam, Wm. W.**

**For Friendly Service**  
601 City Road, Sheffield Tel. 396343

**Seek Out Monitor Advertisers**

## England

### SUTTON, SURREY & DISTRICT

**Coulter For Ford**

SALES: 38 Chichester Street Parts and Service 58/72 Antrim Road COMMERCIALS 78/82 Antrim Road

### SUTTON, SURREY & DISTRICT

**J. E. COULTER LTD.**  
Ford Main Dealers  
Phone BELFAST 7404

### SUTTON, SURREY & DISTRICT

**Alan Laurenson & Co.**

3 Station Way Cheam, Surrey 01. 642-5101

**PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT & RECORDS**

Also at Reigate & Oxted

### WALTON-ON-THAMES

**BRIGHTWELLS**  
THE HALFWAY WALTON 26712

**Electrical Installations Appliances, Rewiring & Repairs**

**Paint, Wallpapers and All Decorating Materials**

### WEYBRIDGE & ASCOT

**Men's Wear and School Outfits**

**EDMEDS**  
17-19 High Street Weybridge

57 Queens Road Weybridge

### STAMFORD

From page 1

## ★What color hands on Rhodesian reins?

In addition to this major stumbling block to agreement between blacks and whites, the conference is beset from the wings by a struggle within the African delegations for the position of Rhodesia's first black prime minister. The record in Africa shows that the man who is No. 1 at the moment of the formal assumption of power by an independent black government remains No. 1 after the transfer. Thus for the four main black participants at Geneva the stakes are high.

The four are Joshua Nkomo, believed likely to have the best organizational support among Zimbabweans; Bishop Abel Muzorewa, who believes (as do many outsiders) that he has the widest mass support in Zimbabwe; Robert Mugabe, who has the closest connections of the four with the Zimbabwean guerrilla organizations based in Mozambique and operating inside Rhodesia; and the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, who has a long record of nationalist struggle and has wide appeal among the more educated Zimbabweans but who is believed now to be treading in the race for leadership. At Geneva, the less radical Mr. Nkomo has formed a tactical alliance in a "Patriotic Front" with the more radical Mr. Mugabe.

Reuter reported from Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, Dec. 1 that a delegation including Zimbabwean guerrilla leader Rex Nhongo was leaving for Geneva to back up Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Nkomo at the conference. Their presence could, on the one hand, reinforce the black hard-liners in the Geneva negotiations but, on the other, help ensure that any agreement reached in Geneva is accepted by the guerrillas.

Just how hard line the Patriotic Front is prepared to be — at least in its opening bargaining bid — was hinted in a statement on British television by Mr. Mugabe to the effect that Prime Minister Smith and other white minority leaders should be brought to trial in a black-run Zimbabwe. The front's proposals for the multi-racial cabinet during the transition period was reported to provide for 25 ministers, five of whom would be white — and law and order going to blacks. (Whites are outnumbered more than 20 to 1 in Rhodesia.) And



Shopping in Salisbury.

### How go the bargains in Geneva?

Instead of a multiracial council of state above the interim government, the front wants a British resident commissioner — who is to be — at least in its opening bargaining bid — was hinted in a statement on British television by Mr. Mugabe to the effect that Prime Minister Smith and other white minority leaders should be brought to trial in a black-run Zimbabwe. The front's proposals for the multi-racial cabinet during the transition period was reported to provide for 25 ministers, five of whom would be white — and law and order going to blacks. (Whites are outnumbered more than 20 to 1 in Rhodesia.) And

mand. (In the same news conference Nov. 30 at which he said this, Mr. van der Byl called Mr. Mugabe a "bloodthirsty Marxist puppet.")

That Britain under certain circumstances might move toward the role wanted by the black nationalists was hinted Nov. 28 by British Minister of State at the Foreign Office Edward Rowlands. He said: "I don't think delegates [at Geneva] will find Britain unwilling to grasp whatever nettle needs to be grasped to achieve . . . transition [to majority rule]."

From page 1

## ★Hosenball and Agee

fective and systematic efforts to combat the CIA that can be undertaken right now are the identification, exposure and neutralization of its people working abroad."

Some months ago, in keeping with this belief, *Courtesy* published a list of alleged CIA station chiefs, one of whom was almost immediately assassinated.

Mr. Rees did not state that the two writers were being deported for activities against the CIA in Britain, though Philip Agee claims that the action against him was taken at the request of a newly arrived CIA chief for the London station. British sources deny this, saying that the men were planning to start publishing lists of British agents next, and had to be stopped.

Mark Hosenball had denied that one, and the two of them have protested against the special arrangement which *Courtesy* has made with the CIA.

From page 1

## ★Lebanon: suspicions and answers

southern Lebanon. Mr. Rees said last Monday:

"We are interested in — and therefore propose to reach as soon as possible — a reciprocal agreement with the accredited government of Lebanon regarding arrangements that will ensure calm on both sides of the border."

The "accredited government of Lebanon" is, of course, President Sarkis. President Sarkis is in turn the ultimate commander of the Arab League peace-keeping forces in Lebanon, of which the Syrian troops are formally a part.

In Jerusalem Nov. 30, Israeli Government officials denied that an arrangement was being

worked out through Washington for the stationing of a token Syrian peace-keeping force in southern Lebanon. The officials said Israel is against any non-Lebanese forces moving into the area and believed the Lebanese Army, being reconstituted by President Sarkis could maintain security there. These officials accepted the possibility of token Arab League peace-keeping units moving into the area after the Lebanese Government has itself reasserted its overall authority on its side of the Lebanon-Israel frontier. But the question is: Is it indeed feasible for President Sarkis to do just that in the time available?

Williamson sources maintain that it would not, in fact, have been difficult to prosecute these

From page 1

## ★Brezhnev

He is just back from a trip to Bulgaria, seeking to improve his relations with Yugoslavia and Romania. In Yugoslavia, he had to promise that he would not take advantage of any trouble there when Marx Tito is no longer in power. And in Bulgaria, Romanians celebrated his visit by signing a new trade agreement with the Americans.

To Mr. Brezhnev the loyalty and stability of Poland, East Germany, and Czechoslovakia are deemed essential. This is his military field. This is the take-off position for the 19,000 battle tanks. If the governments of these three countries should lose control over their people, his military base would be weaker. He might even have to pull some of his Warsaw Pact military units back inside Soviet borders for their own protection.

He has nothing to worry about in Czechoslovakia, but some basis for concern in East Germany and a great deal of basis for concern about Poland. The East Germans are more dour to apply for exit visas than ever before. The Protestant clergy is growing as spoken against the regime and its repression. In Poland the Roman Catholic bishops are also speaking out as never before.

A pastoral letter signed by Stefan Czajkowski was read Nov. 28 in the Catholic churches all over Poland. It was the regime of waging on "odious, brutal" campaign against the church. It called on Polish people to be "sober, alert, and vigilant" accused the regime of suppression of civil rights and violation of the Polish Constitution.

The tiny, tidy geometrics look tight, tailored, and disciplined. The color palette pure Welsh country way of life, including such down-to-earth pursuits as gardening, sheep-raising, bread-baking, and country dancing. The Ashley designs come directly from the Welsh countryside observed, flower gardens remembered, and legendary motifs admired. They have sometimes been termed "folklore" in English. Many have the quaint look of calico.

The tiny, tidy geometrics look tight, tailored,

and disciplined. The color palette pure Welsh

country way of life, including such down-to-

earth pursuits as gardening, sheep-raising,

bread-baking, and country dancing. The Ashley

designs come directly from the Welsh coun-

tryside observed, flower gardens remembered,

and legendary motifs admired. They have

sometimes been termed "folklore" in English.

Many have the quaint look of calico.

The tiny, tidy geometrics look tight, tailored,

and disciplined. The color palette pure Welsh

country way of life, including such down-to-

earth pursuits as gardening, sheep-raising,

bread-baking, and country dancing. The Ashley

designs come directly from the Welsh coun-

tryside observed, flower gardens remembered,

and legendary motifs admired. They have

sometimes been termed "folklore" in English.

Many have the quaint look of calico.

The tiny, tidy geometrics look tight, tailored,

and disciplined. The color palette pure Welsh

country way of life, including such down-to-

earth pursuits as gardening, sheep-raising,

bread-baking, and country dancing. The Ashley

designs come directly from the Welsh coun-

tryside observed, flower gardens remembered,

and legendary motifs admired. They have

sometimes been termed "folklore" in English.

Many have the quaint look of calico.

The tiny, tidy geometrics look tight, tailored,

and disciplined. The color palette pure Welsh

country way of life, including such down-to-

earth pursuits as gardening, sheep-raising,

bread-baking, and country dancing. The Ashley

designs come directly from the Welsh coun-

tryside observed, flower gardens remembered,

and legendary motifs admired. They have

sometimes been termed "folklore" in English.

Many have the quaint look of calico.

The tiny, tidy geometrics look tight, tailored,

and disciplined. The color palette pure Welsh

country way of life, including such down-to-

earth pursuits as gardening, sheep-raising,

bread-baking, and country dancing. The Ashley

designs come directly from the Welsh coun-

tryside observed, flower gardens remembered,

and legendary motifs admired. They have

sometimes been termed "folklore" in English.

Many have the quaint look of calico.

The tiny, tidy geometrics look tight, tailored,

and disciplined. The color palette pure Welsh

country way of life, including such down-to-

earth pursuits as gardening, sheep-raising,

bread-baking, and country dancing. The Ashley

designs come directly from the Welsh coun-

tryside observed, flower gardens remembered,

and legendary motifs admired. They have

sometimes been termed "folklore" in English.

Many have the quaint look of calico.

The tiny, tidy geometrics look tight, tailored,

and disciplined. The color palette pure Welsh

country way of life, including such down-to-

earth pursuits as gardening, sheep-raising,

bread-baking, and country dancing. The Ashley

designs come directly from the Welsh coun-

tryside observed, flower gardens remembered,

and legendary motifs admired. They have

sometimes been termed "folklore" in English.

Many have the quaint look of calico.

The tiny, tidy geometrics look tight, tailored,

and disciplined. The color palette pure Welsh

country way of life, including such down-to-

earth pursuits as gardening, sheep-raising,

bread-baking, and country dancing. The Ashley

designs come directly from the Welsh coun-

tryside observed, flower gardens remembered,

and legendary motifs admired. They have

sometimes been termed "folklore" in English.

Many have the quaint look of calico.

The tiny, tidy geometrics look tight, tailored,

and disciplined. The color palette pure Welsh

country way of life, including such down-to-

earth pursuits as gardening, sheep-raising,

bread-baking, and country dancing. The Ashley

designs come directly from the Welsh coun-

tryside observed, flower gardens remembered,

and legendary motifs admired. They have

sometimes been termed "folklore" in English.

Many have the quaint look of calico.

The tiny, tidy geometrics look tight, tailored,

and disciplined. The color palette pure Welsh

country way of life, including such down-to-

earth pursuits as gardening, sheep-raising,

bread-baking, and country dancing. The Ashley

designs come directly from the Welsh coun-

tryside observed, flower gardens remembered,

and legendary motifs admired. They have

sometimes been termed "folklore" in English.

Many have the quaint look of calico.

The tiny, tidy geometrics look tight, tailored,

and disciplined. The color palette pure Welsh

country way of life, including such down-to-

earth pursuits as gardening, sheep-raising,

bread-baking, and country dancing. The Ashley

designs come directly from the Welsh coun-

tryside observed, flower gardens remembered,

and legendary motifs admired. They have

sometimes been termed "folklore" in English.

Many have the quaint look of calico.

The tiny, tidy geometrics look tight, tailored,

and disciplined. The color palette pure Welsh

country way of life, including such down-to-

earth pursuits as gardening, sheep-raising,

bread-baking, and country dancing. The Ashley

designs come directly from the Welsh coun-

tryside observed, flower gardens remembered,

and legendary motifs admired. They have

sometimes been termed "folklore" in English.

Many have the quaint look of calico.



# arts/education

## 'Macbeth' on the road

By Susan Morrison  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

**Leodon**  
A powerful and uncompromising production of *Macbeth*, directed by Peter Coe, has recently been staged at the Yvonne Arnaud Theatre, Guildford, Surrey, and is now touring Britain.

The setting is starkly medieval and there is no hint of opulence or kingly splendor to distract from the grim, inevitable action that results so naturally from the meaning and essence of the language. For this reason alone, I rate this production high. The power and poetry of the words can be felt and recognized as the vehicle for conveying ideas and feelings: the forces that control and impel. This is quite an achievement considering that many of the lines are so well known as to be almost too familiar, since this play is a popular examination "set book." In fact it was noticeable that the young audience, comprised mainly of school children, was quickly caught by the sustained tension of this production.

The part of the three witches is given considerable prominence. They are the continuous thread that holds the fast-moving series of events in a tightly-woven pattern, and eventually one wonders if they are not also an ultimate controlling force. Before their first meeting with Macbeth, the magic symbols traced on the ground bind the characters into the roles they must follow. But in a puzzling, almost disturbing, way this is not a pagan interpretation of the play.

Perhaps it is too fanciful to associate the three looming wooden structures at the back of the stage with Golgotha — but the immediate impact is of three gibbets, with the middle one taller than the others. They are used effectively for many purposes. But the fact that they are there, permanently, helps to illustrate the inherent moral elements of this play. Certainly the two leading characters, skillfully played by Paul Daneman and Dorothy Tutin, show the subtle and inexorable degradation and self-destruction that are the inevitable outcome of rampant, unnatural ambition.

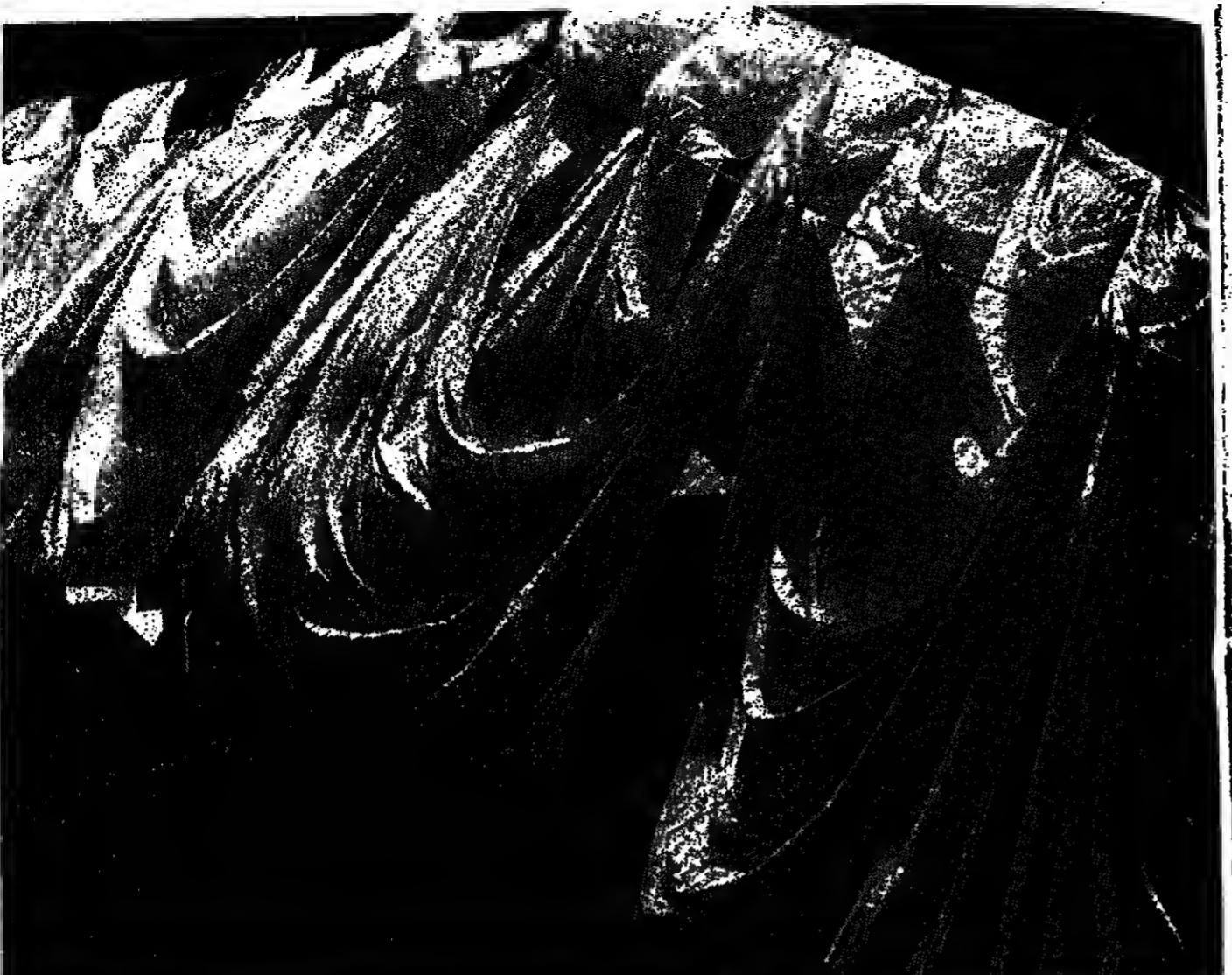
Not only are these two actors highly intelligent and utterly believable, but their use of the language allows the imagery and rhythm of the poetry to speak for itself. They are well supported by the rest of the cast who only suit the economy and restraint of this production; it is a restrained performance despite the fact that on one occasion the murdered victims are carried onstage, and two murders are actually shown.

Perhaps my feelings about this are best summed up by the extraordinary fight between Macbeth and Macduff which suddenly switches to the dream-like movements of a slow-motion film. One could see, through this ballistic fight, the inward, uncontrolled ambition and violence, that unchecked and unopposed, has flouted natural law and order and led to Macbeth's destruction.

**Tools for handicapped students**  
A special pilot project involving the use of photographic media by the mentally handicapped was launched at the Enidale State School in Mississippi.

Priorities of this project have been to identify the types of media production best suited for education and therapy for the mentally handicapped; to train teachers in these various techniques, and to allow as much creative use of the media as possible by the students themselves.

The teachers involved agree that the unique quality of immediate feedback inherent in photographic systems such as Polaroid cameras and video tape recorders, provide the retarded with new tools for dynamic forms of creativity and communication.



Laundry in Maine mirror sculpture in Greece

## Seeing art all around

By Cynthia Parsons  
Education editor of  
The Christian Science Monitor

**Thetford Hill, Vermont**  
Ralph Steiner is an extraordinary photog-

rapher. His "laundry" hangs beside this story. When his "laundry" isn't here, it's in a film. An exquisite film.

The film opens with shots of a pre-Victorian summer resort in Maine. It shows what the guests generally view, then moves to the back of the hotel to the laundry lines. Here, photographer Steiner finds the sheets — their grace and movement — something special, and by juxtaposing Greek sculpture with flowing, billowing, and jouncing laundry teases the viewer to see anew.

Photographer Steiner did not "arrange" the laundry and then photograph it; he did not drap a department-store mannequin to get a complementary effect. No, he saw and appreciated the art in the laundry, in the wind, in the sky, in the shadows on the rolling lawn, even in the soldierly clothes pins.

And he would, if he could, teach us all to see anew — to see art everywhere.

In another film, screened in the back room of this century-old farmhouse, he has repeated (he claims exactly) the same filmstrip several times. But with each showing, the music is radically different.

We learn, as we see water spouting from an irrigation device, that what we see is part of a framework of music, of soft, and sometimes harsh, sounds, of water drifts and dashes. When the music is mirthful and the drums roll, the water leaps from the spout and dabs the parched earth.

Yet the picture has not changed, just our view has.

This film, screened with symphonic background, now the spouting water is pulsing and majestic.

And for one repeated segment, there is no music at all, just a schoolteacher's voice beginning to tell viewers that "irrigation is very important to dry areas of the world." The water is pumped through pipes and forced out in such a way as to bring the earth its needed refreshment.

Suddenly this voice stops and the water flows on without accompaniment. The viewer supplies his own music. And as Mr. Steiner informed each viewer "hears" his own accompaniment he hears, in a sense, what he wants to hear.



Band-binder: from the Nike Beatles

By Carol Auburn

**Unnamed**  
Students at the Enidale, Mississippi State School had their first opportunity to work with professional photographers last spring. This is the output of one of the school's special classes for students.

# arts/books

## In London and Paris: full-blooded drama

By Takashi Oka



Albert Finney as Tamburlaine

**Looodoo**  
The jewels in the crown of the London and Paris theater this season are two seldom-performed, four-hour plays. In the stunning fan-shaped Olivier Theater by the Thames, Albert Finney brings to barbaric life Christopher Marlowe's "Tamburlaine the Great."

And in the graciously refurbished Salle Richelieu of the Theatre-Français, Claude Lelouch tackles the complex, enigmatic personality of Lorenzaccio, Renaissance hero of Alfred de Musset's play.

The two plays are quite different, in time and in space, except for perhaps this tempestuous link: Christopher Marlowe, making his blood-and-thunder dramatization of a central Asian conqueror the vehicle for some of the most soaring flights of Elizabethan blank verse, was a contemporary of Shakespeare, while the 16th century Alfred de Musset modelled his play of corruption and assassination on Renaissance Florence on Shakespeare. Marlowe was 23 when "Tamburlaine" was first performed; Musset was also 23 when he wrote "Lorenzaccio."

It was rumored that "Tamburlaine" had used up all London's supply of artificial blood. Actually, the National Theatre makes its own human gore. But the rumor gives an idea of the violence depicted in this several-times-longer-than-life drama.

Albert Finney plays the role of "The Scourge of God" to ethereal and declamatory perfection. He starts as a shepherd, leader of a gang of robbers. He ends as a world conqueror, his choroi pollied by enslaved kings, defiant but unable to resist the wasting illness within himself. "And Tamburlaine, The Scourge of God, must die."

This is not a play to be taken literally. It is a kind of Kahuki, Elizabethan style: Englishmen, in the springtime of their language and literature, delighting in the marvelous suppleness of the words they had created from French and Anglo-Saxon, Latin, Spanish and many other roots, and in the immense range of expressions of which this tongue is capable. Peter Hall, director of the National Theatre, himself directed the play, showing off to spectacular advantage the Olivier's circular stage and all its complex contraptions.

If Marlowe was a muscular Elizabethan, Musset was a languid 19th-century romantic, a sentimental successor to Shelley and Keats whom many present-day French consider to have been too temperate. His plays, in some ways, have survived better than his verse, or rather, they have more contemporary appeal, precisely because they were written not to be performed but to be read.

"Lorenzaccio" is one of Musset's dramatic masterpieces, although it was so long that the 1890s had ruled around before it was performed for the first time, with Sarah Bernhardt in the title role. She played Itamlet: why not Lorenzaccio? (The current version is half the length of the original.)

Lorenzo de Medici, cousin of Alexander, Duke of Florence, aids and abets his licentious, self-indulgent ruler in all his corrupting adventures. But underneath, he sees with longing to rid Florence of its tyrant and restore the city's republican traditions.

How deeply can anyone plunge into the mire without becoming contaminated? Lorenzaccio is an ambiguous, tormented character, and when at last he does run the tyrant through, his reward is exile and assassination while the fickle citizens of Florence acclaim yet another potential dictator.

Franco Zeffirelli, who directed the play, presents a succession of opulently mounted tableaux, showcases for the decorative style favored by the Comédie-Française. Marcel Escoffier's costumes and Maurice Jarre's music help re-create the ambience of Renaissance Italy. Claude Rich interprets Lorenzaccio's difficult role with fey verve and outbursts of deep underlying pessimism.

The National Theatre occupies a handsome Thameside terrace with sweeping views of Westminster and St. Paul's. Of its three auditoria, the Olivier, seating 1,100, is the largest. An uncompromisingly modern construction in concrete and glass by Sir Denys Lasdun, the building cost £16 million (or about \$32 million, since for much of the construction period the pound was worth more than two dollars). It is not quite finished. The Lyttleton, seating 800, has been open since the spring, but the Coates, the small experimental hall, will not be ready until next year.

The Theatre-Français, by contrast, was built in the late 18th-century and had been the home of Comédie-Française since its most recent reconstruction took two years and cost 60 million francs, or about \$13 million. The results are a delight for the theatre-goer as well as for the performers.

advertisers  
appreciate  
YOU

## Joyous Holiday Giving

Please use this order form as your shopping list!

### POETRY BOOKS

- Daily Angels, Max Dunaway \$10
- Triumph, Max Dunaway \$4.95
- Selected Poems, Doris Peet \$8.95
- Ploughmen, Sing! Isle Alsworth \$5.00
- Rainbow Light, Donald von Poellnitz \$5.00
- Cry Love Aloud, Teude \$3.95
- Jubilee, Peter Henniker-Heaton \$5.00

### BIBLE STUDY/REFERENCE BOOKS

- Interpreter's One Volume Commentary, Abingdon \$19.50 Index.
- NEW: Interpreter's Supplementary Volume to the 4-Volume Bible Dictionary (after Dec. 31, 1978) \$17.95 Now \$15.95
- Abingdon's Handbook of the Bible \$15.95
- Westminster Bible Dictionary \$12.95
- Four-Volume New Testament (KJV, RSV, Phillips, NEB) SPECIAL \$6.95
- NEW: Paperbeck Cruden's Complete Concordance \$2.95
- Strong's Exhaustive Concordance Index \$18.95, pb \$9.95
- Dummelow Bible Commentary \$9.95
- Student's Reference Dictionary, Webster \$14.50
- Everyone in the Bible (Biographies), Parker SPECIAL \$6.95
- All the Women in the Bible, Deen \$8.95
- Josephus, Whiston pb \$7.95
- And Walk In Love, Buckmaster \$10.00
- Cross and Crown, Beasley pb \$5.95
- I John,  I Peter,  NEW I, Abraham, Rex Miller \$8.95 each

### CHILDREN'S BOOKS

- Young Reader's Dictionary of the Bible, SPECIAL \$5.25
- King James Bible Stories, Forrester \$3.50
- Egermeier's Bible Story Book, SPECIAL \$8.98
- Franklin, the Flat Footed Fly, pb \$2.95

### RECORDINGS

- NEW: Of Sound's Mysterious Powers, and Richest Gifts, Richard Cunningham, Organist, Record only \$6.95
- NEW: God Is My Shepherd, Dr. Richard Ozengher, Organist, John Porter, Soloist, Record only \$5.95
- If Any Man Thiret, John Shefer, Baritone, Record, SPECIAL \$3.95
- The Hymne You Love, John Shefer, Baritone, Record, SPECIAL \$3.95
- Sing Unto the Lord, Merily Wettens, Soprano, Rec. or Cassette, \$5.95
- Greetest Thing in the World, Zerembe, Record or Cassette \$5.95

### CHILDREN'S BOOKS

- Young Reader's Dictionary of the Bible, SPECIAL \$5.25
- King James Bible Stories, Forrester \$3.50
- Egermeier's Bible Story Book, SPECIAL \$8.98
- Franklin, the Flat Footed Fly, pb \$2.95

### RECORDINGS

- NEW: Of Sound's Mysterious Powers, and Richest Gifts, Richard Cunningham, Organist, Record only \$6.95
- NEW: God Is My Shepherd, Dr. Richard Ozengher, Organist, John Porter, Soloist, Record only \$5.95

Academic excellence with a framework of healthy attitudes and positive values.

Accelerated programs, award-winning science facilities, beautiful campus and facilities that make WAYLAND a year-round wonder.

Learning that happens in the ideal environment of WAYLAND. Cost: \$1,425. Non-discriminatory.

By Carol Auburn

# French/German

## Les fermiers blancs : ils sont chez eux en Rhodésie

[Traduction d'un article paraissant à la page 2]

par June Goodwin  
Correspondante du  
Christian Science Monitor

Centenary, Rhodesie

Le téléphone était pendu à un arbre quand Tish et Phillip de la Fargue arrivèrent ici il y a 14 ans pour se construire une ferme là où il n'y avait eu que de la mauvaise herbe et des arbustes *maize*.

Aujourd'hui, le téléphone peut être branché d'une prise à l'autre dans chacune des huttes rondes couvertes de chaume qui composent la maison.

Mais on doit encore actionner le manivelle pour contacter le central téléphonique, et huit maisons sont branchées sur le ligne. Car les de la Fargue vivent dans la brousse rhodésienne, avec environ 80 autres familles blanches et des milliers d'ouvriers africains ainsi que leurs familles. La ville elle-même, à deux heures de voiture au nord de Salisbury, n'existe pas avant 1953. Elle fut baptisée Centenary lors du centième anniversaire de Cecil Rhodes, pionnier anglo en Afrique australie et fondateur de la Rhodésie.

C'est une bonne terre agricole, mais les Africains choisissent de vivre au bas de l'escarpement dans la vallée de Mzabani, l'extrémité sud de la vallée du Grand Rift qui traverse l'Afrique orientale le long d'une ligne s'étendant vers le sud à partir de l'Ethiopie.

Mis à part l'arrosage, tout ce que nous devons faire c'est planter les graines et nous retirer, affirme Mme de la Fargue au sujet de son luxuriant jardin d'agrément.

Les blancs de Centenary sont quelques-unes des 6 100 fermiers blancs de Rhodésie dont l'avvenir est dans la balance avec le gouvernement noir qui s'achemine. Tous les fermiers d'ici se demandent si les conditions de vie seront différentes dans le Zimbabwe,

comme les noirs appellent leur pays. Ils se demandent si les fermiers blancs pourront rester.

Si les de la Fargue sont forcés de partir, qu'adviendra-t-il des 300 Africains, le pluspart originaires du Malawi et du Mozambique, qui travaillent dans leur ferme?

De l'avant général les conditions de vie des Africains sont pitoyables, mais la vie ici est un degré au-dessus de celle qu'ils avaient chez eux.

Le cuisinier de Mme de la Fargue — qui gagne \$28 par mois, plus le logement gratuit, l'instruction de ses sept enfants et les soins médicaux — est en train de se construire une nouvelle maison.

Le maître valet de ferme, que M. de la Fargue a formé pendant une période de 18 ans, a une instruction qui correspond à huit années de scolarité et gagne \$88 par mois, plus 1% sur le produit de la récolte.

Le maître valet de ferme pourrait diriger la ferme sauf pour ce qui concerne le côté commandes de l'affaire, d'après M. de la Fargue. Mais le maître valet de ferme n'aurait pas la capital nécessaire pour s'acheter la ferme et n'aurait probablement pas l'autorisation de le faire parce qu'il est Malawi. Les de la Fargue ont placé \$80 000 dans leurs 800 hectares.

Comme leurs voisins ils ne veulent pas quitter la Rhodésie. Mais M. de la Fargue dit qu'ils partiraient si les conditions de travail devaient trop difficiles et si sa famille était en danger.

Trois enfants adolescents sont en pension dans des écoles.)

Beaucoup d'étrangers considéraient la famille comme déjà en danger. Depuis quatre ans les fermiers ont été sur le qui-vive ici, emportant leurs fusils avec eux où qu'ils aillent. Mais Mme de la

moisons rondes couvertes de chaume pour la somme de \$380 seulement, utilisant des briques qu'ils fabriquaient avec l'argile des termitières. Ils sont plus informés que beaucoup d'autre.

Centenary fut la région de Rhodésie où les attaques des guerilleros commencèrent le 21 décembre 1971. A cause des guerilleros, appelés terroristes par presque tous les blancs, la route venant de Salisbury fut goudronnée, un système de radio entre les fermes fut installé et une milice de défense civile fut instituée.

Peter Douglas, chef de la milice civile de Centenary, a donné récemment des conférences dans d'autres régions sur la façon de mobiliser le peuple pour conjurer les attaques. « Toute personne sensée savait depuis longtemps qu'il [le gouvernement des noirs] venait », a dit M. Douglas.

La question qui se pose en Rhodésie c'est comment vaincre le racisme, bien sûr les fermiers ne veulent pas partir, ne savent pas où aller s'ils doivent partir; mais dans leur appréhension, ils pensent à l'expérience d'Alec Paine. M. Paine est un fermier qui s'est installé à Centenary après avoir quitté la Zambie lorsque le gouvernement noir prit le pouvoir. Il partit après avoir conduit l'un de ses ouvriers à la police de Zambie pour être châtié et la police donna des coups de pied et tua cet homme sous ses yeux.

Centenary a les nerfs à vif. Plusieurs des voisins de la Fargue ont été tués. John Elliot, qui dirige une ferme sur l'escarpement, a tué lui-même des Africains innocents pensant qu'ils étaient des guerilleros.

« Je n'ai pas pu dormir pendant des nuits après ça », déclare-t-il.

Il y a beaucoup de bons travailleurs blancs à Centenary. Les de la Fargue sont éclairés à la lampe à pétrole pendant sept ans et ils ont bâti leurs maisons rondes couvertes de chaume pour la somme de \$380 seulement, utilisant des briques qu'ils fabriquaient avec l'argile des termitières. Ils sont plus informés que beaucoup d'autre.

Centenary a les nerfs à vif. Plusieurs des voisins de la Fargue ont été tués. John Elliot, qui dirige une ferme sur l'escarpement, a tué lui-même des Africains innocents pensant qu'ils étaient des guerilleros.

« Je n'ai pas pu dormir pendant des nuits après ça », déclare-t-il.

Il y a beaucoup de bons travailleurs blancs à Centenary. Les de la Fargue sont éclairés à la lampe à pétrole pendant sept ans et ils ont bâti leurs maisons rondes couvertes de chaume pour la somme de \$380 seulement, utilisant des briques qu'ils fabriquaient avec l'argile des termitières. Ils sont plus informés que beaucoup d'autre.

Centenary a les nerfs à vif. Plusieurs des voisins de la Fargue ont été tués. John Elliot, qui dirige une ferme sur l'escarpement, a tué lui-même des Africains innocents pensant qu'ils étaient des guerilleros.

« Je n'ai pas pu dormir pendant des nuits après ça », déclare-t-il.

Il y a beaucoup de bons travailleurs blancs à Centenary. Les de la Fargue sont éclairés à la lampe à pétrole pendant sept ans et ils ont bâti leurs maisons rondes couvertes de chaume pour la somme de \$380 seulement, utilisant des briques qu'ils fabriquaient avec l'argile des termitières. Ils sont plus informés que beaucoup d'autre.

Centenary a les nerfs à vif. Plusieurs des voisins de la Fargue ont été tués. John Elliot, qui dirige une ferme sur l'escarpement, a tué lui-même des Africains innocents pensant qu'ils étaient des guerilleros.

« Je n'ai pas pu dormir pendant des nuits après ça », déclare-t-il.

Il y a beaucoup de bons travailleurs blancs à Centenary. Les de la Fargue sont éclairés à la lampe à pétrole pendant sept ans et ils ont bâti leurs maisons rondes couvertes de chaume pour la somme de \$380 seulement, utilisant des briques qu'ils fabriquaient avec l'argile des termitières. Ils sont plus informés que beaucoup d'autre.

Centenary a les nerfs à vif. Plusieurs des voisins de la Fargue ont été tués. John Elliot, qui dirige une ferme sur l'escarpement, a tué lui-même des Africains innocents pensant qu'ils étaient des guerilleros.

« Je n'ai pas pu dormir pendant des nuits après ça », déclare-t-il.

Il y a beaucoup de bons travailleurs blancs à Centenary. Les de la Fargue sont éclairés à la lampe à pétrole pendant sept ans et ils ont bâti leurs maisons rondes couvertes de chaume pour la somme de \$380 seulement, utilisant des briques qu'ils fabriquaient avec l'argile des termitières. Ils sont plus informés que beaucoup d'autre.

Centenary a les nerfs à vif. Plusieurs des voisins de la Fargue ont été tués. John Elliot, qui dirige une ferme sur l'escarpement, a tué lui-même des Africains innocents pensant qu'ils étaient des guerilleros.

« Je n'ai pas pu dormir pendant des nuits après ça », déclare-t-il.

Il y a beaucoup de bons travailleurs blancs à Centenary. Les de la Fargue sont éclairés à la lampe à pétrole pendant sept ans et ils ont bâti leurs maisons rondes couvertes de chaume pour la somme de \$380 seulement, utilisant des briques qu'ils fabriquaient avec l'argile des termitières. Ils sont plus informés que beaucoup d'autre.

Centenary a les nerfs à vif. Plusieurs des voisins de la Fargue ont été tués. John Elliot, qui dirige une ferme sur l'escarpement, a tué lui-même des Africains innocents pensant qu'ils étaient des guerilleros.

« Je n'ai pas pu dormir pendant des nuits après ça », déclare-t-il.

Il y a beaucoup de bons travailleurs blancs à Centenary. Les de la Fargue sont éclairés à la lampe à pétrole pendant sept ans et ils ont bâti leurs maisons rondes couvertes de chaume pour la somme de \$380 seulement, utilisant des briques qu'ils fabriquaient avec l'argile des termitières. Ils sont plus informés que beaucoup d'autre.

Centenary a les nerfs à vif. Plusieurs des voisins de la Fargue ont été tués. John Elliot, qui dirige une ferme sur l'escarpement, a tué lui-même des Africains innocents pensant qu'ils étaient des guerilleros.

« Je n'ai pas pu dormir pendant des nuits après ça », déclare-t-il.

Il y a beaucoup de bons travailleurs blancs à Centenary. Les de la Fargue sont éclairés à la lampe à pétrole pendant sept ans et ils ont bâti leurs maisons rondes couvertes de chaume pour la somme de \$380 seulement, utilisant des briques qu'ils fabriquaient avec l'argile des termitières. Ils sont plus informés que beaucoup d'autre.

Centenary a les nerfs à vif. Plusieurs des voisins de la Fargue ont été tués. John Elliot, qui dirige une ferme sur l'escarpement, a tué lui-même des Africains innocents pensant qu'ils étaient des guerilleros.

« Je n'ai pas pu dormir pendant des nuits après ça », déclare-t-il.

Il y a beaucoup de bons travailleurs blancs à Centenary. Les de la Fargue sont éclairés à la lampe à pétrole pendant sept ans et ils ont bâti leurs maisons rondes couvertes de chaume pour la somme de \$380 seulement, utilisant des briques qu'ils fabriquaient avec l'argile des termitières. Ils sont plus informés que beaucoup d'autre.

Centenary a les nerfs à vif. Plusieurs des voisins de la Fargue ont été tués. John Elliot, qui dirige une ferme sur l'escarpement, a tué lui-même des Africains innocents pensant qu'ils étaient des guerilleros.

« Je n'ai pas pu dormir pendant des nuits après ça », déclare-t-il.

Il y a beaucoup de bons travailleurs blancs à Centenary. Les de la Fargue sont éclairés à la lampe à pétrole pendant sept ans et ils ont bâti leurs maisons rondes couvertes de chaume pour la somme de \$380 seulement, utilisant des briques qu'ils fabriquaient avec l'argile des termitières. Ils sont plus informés que beaucoup d'autre.

Centenary a les nerfs à vif. Plusieurs des voisins de la Fargue ont été tués. John Elliot, qui dirige une ferme sur l'escarpement, a tué lui-même des Africains innocents pensant qu'ils étaient des guerilleros.

« Je n'ai pas pu dormir pendant des nuits après ça », déclare-t-il.

Il y a beaucoup de bons travailleurs blancs à Centenary. Les de la Fargue sont éclairés à la lampe à pétrole pendant sept ans et ils ont bâti leurs maisons rondes couvertes de chaume pour la somme de \$380 seulement, utilisant des briques qu'ils fabriquaient avec l'argile des termitières. Ils sont plus informés que beaucoup d'autre.

Centenary a les nerfs à vif. Plusieurs des voisins de la Fargue ont été tués. John Elliot, qui dirige une ferme sur l'escarpement, a tué lui-même des Africains innocents pensant qu'ils étaient des guerilleros.

« Je n'ai pas pu dormir pendant des nuits après ça », déclare-t-il.

Il y a beaucoup de bons travailleurs blancs à Centenary. Les de la Fargue sont éclairés à la lampe à pétrole pendant sept ans et ils ont bâti leurs maisons rondes couvertes de chaume pour la somme de \$380 seulement, utilisant des briques qu'ils fabriquaient avec l'argile des termitières. Ils sont plus informés que beaucoup d'autre.

Centenary a les nerfs à vif. Plusieurs des voisins de la Fargue ont été tués. John Elliot, qui dirige une ferme sur l'escarpement, a tué lui-même des Africains innocents pensant qu'ils étaient des guerilleros.

« Je n'ai pas pu dormir pendant des nuits après ça », déclare-t-il.

Il y a beaucoup de bons travailleurs blancs à Centenary. Les de la Fargue sont éclairés à la lampe à pétrole pendant sept ans et ils ont bâti leurs maisons rondes couvertes de chaume pour la somme de \$380 seulement, utilisant des briques qu'ils fabriquaient avec l'argile des termitières. Ils sont plus informés que beaucoup d'autre.

Centenary a les nerfs à vif. Plusieurs des voisins de la Fargue ont été tués. John Elliot, qui dirige une ferme sur l'escarpement, a tué lui-même des Africains innocents pensant qu'ils étaient des guerilleros.

« Je n'ai pas pu dormir pendant des nuits après ça », déclare-t-il.

Il y a beaucoup de bons travailleurs blancs à Centenary. Les de la Fargue sont éclairés à la lampe à pétrole pendant sept ans et ils ont bâti leurs maisons rondes couvertes de chaume pour la somme de \$380 seulement, utilisant des briques qu'ils fabriquaient avec l'argile des termitières. Ils sont plus informés que beaucoup d'autre.

Centenary a les nerfs à vif. Plusieurs des voisins de la Fargue ont été tués. John Elliot, qui dirige une ferme sur l'escarpement, a tué lui-même des Africains innocents pensant qu'ils étaient des guerilleros.

« Je n'ai pas pu dormir pendant des nuits après ça », déclare-t-il.

Il y a beaucoup de bons travailleurs blancs à Centenary. Les de la Fargue sont éclairés à la lampe à pétrole pendant sept ans et ils ont bâti leurs maisons rondes couvertes de chaume pour la somme de \$380 seulement, utilisant des briques qu'ils fabriquaient avec l'argile des termitières. Ils sont plus informés que beaucoup d'autre.

Centenary a les nerfs à vif. Plusieurs des voisins de la Fargue ont été tués. John Elliot, qui dirige une ferme sur l'escarpement, a tué lui-même des Africains innocents pensant qu'ils étaient des guerilleros.

« Je n'ai pas pu dormir pendant des nuits après ça », déclare-t-il.

Il y a beaucoup de bons travailleurs blancs à Centenary. Les de la Fargue sont éclairés à la lampe à pétrole pendant sept ans et ils ont bâti leurs maisons rondes couvertes de chaume pour la somme de \$380 seulement, utilisant des briques qu'ils fabriquaient avec l'argile des termitières. Ils sont plus informés que beaucoup d'autre.

Centenary a les nerfs à vif. Plusieurs des voisins de la Fargue ont été tués. John Elliot, qui dirige une ferme sur l'escarpement, a tué lui-même des Africains innocents pensant qu'ils étaient des guerilleros.

« Je n'ai pas pu dormir pendant des nuits après ça », déclare-t-il.

Il y a beaucoup de bons travailleurs blancs à Centenary. Les de la Fargue sont éclairés à la lampe à pétrole pendant sept ans et ils ont bâti leurs maisons rondes couvertes de chaume pour la somme de \$380 seulement, utilisant des briques qu'ils fabriquaient avec l'argile des termitières. Ils sont plus informés que beaucoup d'autre.

Centenary a les nerfs à vif. Plusieurs des voisins de la Fargue ont été tués. John Elliot, qui dirige une ferme sur l'escarpement, a tué lui-même des Africains innocents pensant qu'ils étaient des guerilleros.

« Je n'ai pas pu dormir pendant des nuits après ça », déclare-t-il.

Il y a beaucoup de bons travailleurs blancs à Centenary. Les de la Fargue sont éclairés à la lampe à pétrole pendant sept ans et ils ont bâti leurs maisons rondes couvertes de chaume pour la somme de \$380 seulement, utilisant des briques qu'ils fabriquaient avec l'argile des termitières. Ils sont plus informés que beaucoup d'autre.

Centenary a les nerfs à vif. Plusieurs des voisins de la Fargue ont été tués. John Elliot, qui dirige une ferme sur l'escarpement, a tué lui-même des Africains innocents pensant qu'ils étaient des guerilleros.

« Je n'ai pas pu dormir pendant des nuits après ça », déclare-t-il.

Il y a beaucoup de bons travailleurs blancs à Centenary. Les de la Fargue sont éclairés à la lampe à pétrole pendant sept ans et ils ont bâti leurs maisons rondes couvertes de chaume pour la somme de \$380 seulement, utilisant des briques qu'ils fabriquaient avec l'argile des termitières. Ils sont plus informés que beaucoup d'autre.

Centenary a les nerfs à vif. Plusieurs des voisins de la Fargue ont été tués. John Elliot, qui dirige une ferme sur l'escarpement, a tué lui-même des Africains innocents pensant qu'ils étaient des guerilleros.

« Je n'ai pas pu dormir pendant des nuits après ça », déclare-t-il.

Il y a beaucoup de bons travailleurs blancs à Centenary. Les de la Fargue sont éclairés à la lampe à pétrole pendant sept ans et ils ont bâti leurs maisons rondes couvertes de chaume pour la somme de \$380 seulement, utilisant des briques qu'ils fabriquaient avec l'argile des termitières. Ils sont plus informés que beaucoup d'autre.

Centenary a les nerfs à vif. Plusieurs des

# The Home Forum.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR



'A Village Square' 1943: Oil on canvas by L. S. Lowry

## Then one day I saw it!

I can't help feeling the persistent nudges of Charlie Chaplin when I look at the paintings of L. S. Lowry. Those eccentric characters wobbling along an industrial town street — lonely, wistful, poignant — the common man, the vulnerable sopro, made funny by affectionately seeing the funny side of it all.

But neither artist mocked the people they depicted; too much sympathetic understanding was involved for that.

"When I first knew Lowry during the first World War," wrote James Flitton, a close friend of Lowry and a member of the Royal Academy of Art, "he was a long, thin, gaunt figure, with boots that always looked too big and oddly articulated limbs that seemed to have been assembled by someone not quite sure of themselves. Many years later, when I had become familiar with the odd idiosyncratic figures that populated his canvases, I realized how very like they are to him."

Perhaps that helps to explain how Lowry could show us crowds of people who appear at first anonymous and purposeless and then, with more careful regard, emerge as individuals, often clearly directed. He did not know these people personally, but he knew their appearance. He could chronicle England's industrial North like a journalist with a camera-like mind and a wide-eyed view of how it looked to the outsider. But he could also present an "insider's" image, as though he were a writer who had experienced what he described, picking and putting together the most endearing, poetic, and true points. The

result is something totally lacking in sanctity, yet wholly sympathetic.

This might also partly explain why Lowry, who painted the unlikely subject of dreary industrial towns teeming with what would appear to be dreary people, is, nevertheless, one of England's most beloved contemporary artists. One feels many things when looking at a Lowry, but dreariness is rarely one of them. It may be implied and it is certainly part of the image; but it is superseded by stronger elements, such as particular, a kind of wry, poignant beauty — both detailed and accurate in its description. Lowry once said:

"When I was young I did not see the beauty of the Manchester streets. I used to go into the country painting landscapes and the like. Then one day I saw it. I was with a man in the city and he said, 'Look, it is there!' and suddenly I saw the beauty of the Manchester streets."

Lowry did not say "I saw it" — he said "I saw the beauty of the Manchester streets." This is Lowry's legacy, having behind a legacy of his own words. These words, along with those of his closest friends, now make the conjectures of the art historian less necessary if not even slightly vain.

As an individual, Lowry was said to have been of a lonely nature, awkward and gangly in youth, aloof and eccentric in maturity. He lived with his mother until she passed away, and then lived on his own for the rest of his life. But his loneliness was largely self-imposed and his isolation became the breeding ground for his growth, so that eventually he preferred it that way.

"Had I not been lonely, none of my work would have happened. I should not have done what I've done, or seen the way I saw things," he said one time.

What would appear to most as seedy, dull subjects was transformed by Lowry's ability to see visual and poetic appeal. He saw string-bean men shuffling off to work; cappadocian, and cautious children observing other children, leading a dog, sizing up a possible mate, or the improbable artist painting the scene; strange, angular figures, like the maiden aunt. In the right corner of "A Village Square," who both pose as if for a camera and watches as if it were her right; clumps of hatted characters, in some cases chatting; in others, fitted together like dovesitting; and the like. Then one day I saw it. I was with a man in the city and he said, "Look, it is there!" and suddenly I saw the beauty of the Manchester streets."

His childlike drawing of the human figure was as innocent as the Artful Dodger. His simple compositions were painstakingly signed so that the viewer's eye could detect what would otherwise be an overwhelming clutter. Colorwise, he tended to be arbitrary, using tomato reds, celadon greens, touches of a harsh blue, and always the mystifying use of white in the sky and the ground. And yet, even this presently chalky mist is misleading. "Give it time to yellow — to darken — to discolor — and then you will see what I mean and what it is that I want to show you."

It took time to get to know Lowry as a person, and it is time again which his paintings require. He was fascinated with the idea of animals, birds, people looking at something which no one else could see. And in the same sense, he wanted his viewers to look, and then look again at his paintings — absorbed in what they discover, bit by bit.

The fact is, Lowry does not fit neatly into any artistic niche. In the end, Lowry is pecu-

liarily Lowry and particularly English in the scenes he paints and in the humor, detail, sympathy and eccentricity with which he interprets these scenes.

His artistic training consisted of more than twenty years of evening art classes. By day (it has been only recently revealed) he supported himself at various times as a collector, a clama, clerk in a life insurance firm, and a bookkeeper. It must have been a tenacious vision in order to have survived such wearisome work and the obvious contrasts between his day and his night.

His childlike drawing of the human figure was as innocent as the Artful Dodger. His simple compositions were painstakingly signed so that the viewer's eye could detect what would otherwise be an overwhelming clutter. Colorwise, he tended to be arbitrary, using tomato reds, celadon greens, touches of a harsh blue, and always the mystifying use of white in the sky and the ground. And yet, even this presently chalky mist is misleading.

"Give it time to yellow — to darken — to discolor — and then you will see what I mean and what it is that I want to show you."

It took time to get to know Lowry as a person, and it is time again which his paintings require. He was fascinated with the idea of animals, birds, people looking at something which no one else could see. And in the same sense, he wanted his viewers to look, and then look again at his paintings — absorbed in what they discover, bit by bit.

Barbara Hynes

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Monday, December 6, 1976

## Move the piano where?

"One thing about the Germans (twaaang-eeeceng)!" said the piano-tuner, giving that corkscrew-like tool which piano tuners wield a delicate wallop with the palm of his hand, prodding a note and listening intently, "one thing about the Germans (twaaang-eeeceng) is that they build solid pianos."

I would concur with that. I would even go further. I would say that they make rugged, incontestable, muscle-bound, Herculean, obstinate, resolute, stubborn pianos. That is why I must confess to a certain cold sweat when the piano tuner, having administered a final discriminatory arpeggio to the unsuspecting keyboard, followed by an apparently absent-minded rendering of "Sweet Polly Oliver," remarked: "It really would be better if you could move it into the next room where it's warmer. A piano is a delicate instrument."

It did. But it wasn't enough.

Much of this, the second evening of our piano-moving exercises, was spent in the discovery of the above fact. Part of the problem was that we could never decide at which end of the piano each of us should be. We'd shift it a centimeter, and I would decide it would be better if we changed ends. This entailed going out of the house, into the workshop, up some steps, through a trapdoor, across the studio, via a bedroom, over the landing, down the stairs and into the sitting room. We would pass each other like ships in the night, each time more furiously beat on his destination. Then the piano would edge a further useless fraction, and the whole arduous trip would be taken again.

That, as I say, is why a sort of doubling took hold on me. And that is also why my wife played Laurel to my Hardy.

She made the first move, actually, that evening. She usually does when it comes to furniture-shifting time. Somehow she seems to be keen on it. She said, "Perhaps we really should, shouldn't we, darling, since he told us to?"

So we went next door where the piano had last been seen — and there it was still, just where it had been. And we chose an end each, and I pushed forwards, and she pulled backwards, and I heaved, and she dragged, and I threw myself towards it, and she tried to throw herself away from it while still holding on, and I said a word or two which I perhaps shouldn't have said, and she said try again, so we did, after changing ends: she shovelled with all her might and I tugged with all my might . . . and . . . there was the piano, just where it had been.

But in the end that night we once again hit the pillow, the less-than-proud owners of one unmoved piano.

We won, though. It meant taking the second door off, and breaking up a blue slate or two, and rucking the floor, and damaging the piano's polish — but, on evening number three, we won.

We lounged back in the armchairs, aching. There was a slight pause. I looked at the quarry — its dark brown form completely filling one corner of the sitting room. I stared at it again. There was another pause.

"Darling —" I began.

"Uh?"

"Er — darling — I really don't think I like the piano in this room."

My wife gave me a long, hard, deliberate stare. Then, "I know what you mean," she said, with a certain pliancy, "but where else can we put it?"

"NOT UPSTAIRS!" we shouted in unison.

There was another pause. Oh . . . I don't know . . . I suppose we'll get used to it, I thought: the ugly great monster, hefty Beethoven-battleship moored alongside the bookshelf . . .

"Well, anyway," said my wife, "it was a terrible job, but it should give you something to write about."

"DON'T SAY THAT!" I said with the most vigorous severity I could muster. "You know very well that suggestions of that kind give me writer's cramp! Writers are very delicate instruments. Much more delicate than pianos."

Christopher Andreas

### Blue

Blue

Continues

To predominate

The skies

And my child's eyes

I

Emphasize

Or mood

Sharon Cooper

The Monitor's religious article

## God loves you

of man and the expression of God in each of our fellowmen.

"Beloved, now are we the sons of God," said the Apostle John, "and it doth not yet appear what we shall be; but we know that, when he shall appear, we shall be like him; for we shall see him as he is. And every man that hath this hope in him purifieth himself, even as he is pure."

This includes everyone. Love is the only power. Love, everlasting, is our home, our heritage, now and forever. Yes, God loves you. He loves you all.

"Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 256; "1 John 3:2, 3.

## Within the closeness of God's family

To feel a natural warmth and affection for all our brothers and sisters as children of God is to be drawn within the encircling love of our divine Parent. The Bible speaks of this bond of universal brotherhood and assures us that we are all the sons and daughters of God. It tells us that God can help us in every circumstance.

A fuller understanding of God is needed to reach to the core of every discord with a healing solution. A book that speaks of the all-goodness of God, His love and His constancy, in clear understandable terms is Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy.

Science and Health shows the reader how to love in a manner that brings about happy relationships, an honest affection for all mankind, and a deeper love for God.

A paperback copy can be yours by sending £1.35 with this coupon to:

Miss Frances C. Carlson  
Publisher's Agent  
45 Grosvenor Place, 8th Floor,  
London SW1X 7JH

Please send me a paperback copy of Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures. (F)

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

Postal Code \_\_\_\_\_

My cheque for £1.35 enclosed  
as payment in full.

Margaret Tauda

# OPINION AND...

## Westminster through the Looking-Glass

By Francis Reedy

**Laodoo**  
Things are often the opposite of what they seem in British politics. Mrs. Margaret Thatcher's Tories do not really want to overthrow the Labour government. And the Labour government does not really want to reform the House of Lords.

These hidden truths have become evident in private conversations among the strategists of both parties.

There have been angry denunciations of the peers by Labour for "wrecking" such bills as the Dock Work Regulation Bill (subsequently wrecked still further by Labour's own Commons mutinies), the Aircraft and Shipbuilding Nationalization Bill, and the Tied Colonies Bill. Their torpedoes have been castigated as feudal, unctected, irresponsible, unrepresentative, reactionary, and undemocratic.

To listen to some Socialist MPs, one might have thought the peers all arrived from their castles wearing top hats and ermine, driving Rolls-Royces, to lunch on chumprage and ripe pheasant. The facts are that most of the peers voting on any given issue come from business or professional backgrounds, and that an increasing proportion are life peers with not a drop of blue blood or an acre of landed property in their background.

There has been no real reform of the Upper House since 1911. Their delaying powers have been reduced and the life peers invited, but it was the Labour Party itself which stopped the 1968 effort at reform. Labour's reluctance to do anything is partly due to the

preference of the left wing for complete abolition (which would have many disadvantages for any government), partly to a still more cogent argument.

If the Upper House were to be chosen on some sort of representational lines — representing regions or counties or organized interests like trade unions, business and professional bodies, churches — then it would have to be given certain real powers. There would be no point in regions or bodies putting up candidates to represent them, if those representatives could have no influence at all on legislation.

It is perfectly true that the present Upper House does not make such difficulties for a Conservative government as it makes for Labour. Peers like to insist that they would block a Tory government if it actually went mad. They have a somewhat better case than usual for their present behavior when they point out that Labour is ramming through highly controversial legislation on the basis of a minority vote in the country and a bare majority in the Commons.

Even so, the Lords know that all they can ultimately do is delay. They have no real right, as unelected legislators, to expect more. In fact, governments are often grateful for the chance, in the Lords, to straighten out defects that managed to survive the uproot of the Commons.

In any case, the heady days of one or two-vote majorities and dead heats may not last much longer. It is not a game which both sides can play for long. The Commons are going to

have to simmer down. In any case, the mighty Devolution Bill. This may put restraints and stresses on the loyalties of the Conservatives.

But defectors on one side are likely to be cancelled out by defectors on the other, and there is one thing the government should be sure of: it is the support of the Scottish and Welsh nationalists. But here is a totally different issue whose outcome is hard to predict.

Perhaps the oddest performance of the minister in recent days has been that of Enoch Powell, supposedly an Ulster Unionist (and therefore Conservative ally), who has given an unmade speech to the press saying in his favor that the extreme left likes to imagine. The Lords could turn out to be the people's Lords.

Not that Mrs. Thatcher wants to hurry an election along. The British winter has got into its damp, chilly stride. Campaigning before spring would not be popular. Furthermore, Mrs. T. wants Labour to suffer a lot more. She doesn't see why the socialists shouldn't have to carry in full the odium of the economic woes that their own policies have brought about. She hopes this will have the effect both of splitting the Labour party (by driving out the Marxist maniacs), and of breaking the hearts of the trade unions — which will then be prepared to cooperate with a Tory government, Mrs. Thatcher, if not sterling, can afford to wait.

What Mr. Powell seemed to be saying is that, in a vote of confidence such as might be called, a General Election, he would vote for the government.

Mr. Powell's reasons appeared to be largely aimed at punishing the Conservative Party for failing to promote him as he thinks he deserves. Specifically, he says he does not like the Tories can cope with the present crisis and in spite of having endorsed the Treaty of Rome, Labour (he thinks) is still anti-Common Market at heart. As always with Mr. Powell, it was beautifully written. But once again, the man was more beneath the surface than met the eye.

## No free lunch in Britain

By John Allan May

**London**  
The world has learned much from Britain over the years — Magna Carta, political liberty, parliamentary democracy, independence of the judiciary and so forth. Today from British experience it can learn that no radical society can expect to function properly unless it obeys the fundamental laws of what might be called Economic Philosophy.

Great Britain has been a government of good intentions. But it has brought itself and the country to a state of almost complete insolvency by ignoring these laws.

The First Law of EP, I would suggest, is this: "There's no such thing as a free lunch."

British Labour's economists have worked out their plans on quite a different basis — that every lunch can be free if the state pays for it.

According to the Second Law of EP this belief is unsound. For the state has no money but what it can take or attract from the citizen or can borrow abroad. Nor does it have an open licence to print money of its own, for the cost

of such a licence is universally established. It is inflation.

Therefore, according to the Second Law of EP, "In the last analysis the state never pays."

Every lunch has to be paid for by somebody. By you, or the person next door. If there's nobody to pay we have to wash the dishes.

It is not only Great Britain that is finding this out. There's Italy, Chile, Brazil, and even Sweden to name but a few others.

However, the British case is the one most starkly in the news these days. So perhaps we should stick to it as our example.

Besides ignoring the basic laws of EP, socialists in Britain's Labour movement have ignored a central theme in the philosophy of Karl Marx (whom otherwise they venerate). That theme is: "Only work produces wealth."

The assertion is not altogether true. But how much better things would be now in Britain if the Labour movement had believed in it! instead the cry has grown "Only government spending produces wealth."

The assertion is not altogether true. But how

much better things would be now in Britain if the Labour movement had believed in it! instead the cry has grown "Only government spending produces wealth."

This certainly has happened in Britain. And from this experience we might formulate the

Third Law of EP in this way: "Too many cooks can price broth out of the market."

Another distortion that has occurred is the misuse of the economist Kefauver's "multiplier." This originally referred to the snowball effect of the injection of spending power into an economy in times of gloom. In Britain it has been redefined in this way:

"Every pound has an all-round pound up to back to bite 'em; and smaller pounds have bigger pounds and so on ad infinitum."

Hence the smallest pound sterling anyone has ever seen.

The lesson radicals everywhere should draw.

I believe, is well stated in the Fourth Law of EP, which is that the only way to give value is money is to give value for money.

If that seems too philosophical, perhaps it could be put another way:

Nobody can get twice as much into or out of a pint pot by altering the label to read one quart.

Mr. May is a long-time observer of British affairs.

## What makes Yugoslavia a special case?

By Walter C. Clemens Jr.

**Assistance to Hungarian freedom fighters in 1956.**

Chastened by charges that the U.S. had misled the Hungarians, Dean Rusk made it clear in 1968 that Washington would not fight if Moscow decided to repress Czechoslovakia's attempt to build socialism in its own way.

But Yugoslavia is a special case. Tito's forces liberated most of the country from German occupation so that the country has never been occupied by the Red Army.

After years of blind fealty to Moscow, Yugoslavia's Communists broke from Soviet direction in 1948 and established the model for an independent road to socialism now emulated by some other East and West European communist parties. After initial misgivings that Tito's split was genuine, Washington backed it with military and economic assistance that has continued for almost thirty years.

Though the Truman Doctrine introduced a U.S. presence in Turkey, Greece and Turkey in 1947, history showed that Washington would not intervene militarily when Moscow exerted military force to maintain its hold on Eastern Europe. The United States would offer "moral support," "good neighborliness," but not "bullockades" to East Germans hunting Soviet tanks. In 1953, John Foster Dulles and Radio Free Europe offered moral encouragement but not material

assistance to Hungarian freedom fighters in 1956.

All these factors support Mr. Carter's conclusion: there is little prospect of overt Soviet intervention against Yugoslavia. The possible gains from a Soviet takeover are far outweighed by the risks. Not only would Moscow face a protracted guerrilla war in Yugoslavia but the chance of resistance in Romania and the border republics such as Moldavia and the Ukraine. Soviet interference would scuttle democracy and cool ties with Turkey, now the main recipient of Soviet economic aid. Soviet troops have never been able to conduct maneuvers in Yugoslavia, as they did in Czechoslovakia, and they could not justify intervening by invoking the Warsaw Pact, since Yugoslavia is not a member.

Might Yugoslavia fall apart from internal divisions? Experts believe that the central government can count on the regular army and the militia to contain any separatist movement, even after Tito. Though separatist tendencies are strong among intellectuals and other social groups in Croatia, they seem to have little mass support. Unlike Slovakia, which served as a springboard for Nazi and Soviet actions against Czechoslovakia in 1938 and 1968, Croatia occupies an advantageous position in the Yugoslav federation. With Slovenia, Croatia has the highest per capita income within Yugoslavia. And Croatia holds a plurality of top posts in the government and the army.

Backing this moral act with military might, they embarked on the creation of a nationwide militia. Similar in spirit to the Minutemen who once guarded Middlebury, County against Redcoats, the Yugoslav forces is even more like the militia which Switzerland has perfected since the Middle Ages. Like Switzerland, Yugoslavia

has a regular army that is slow to accrete cultural and economic ties with the West. In fact, the best hope for democracy and prosperity in Eastern Europe lies in the slow accretion of changes in the political sphere.

Meanwhile, Yugoslavia provides a dramatic example of the benefits of self-reliance in world affairs, buttressed by marginal assistance without strings from the West.

Dr. Clemens is a fellow of the Kennan Institute of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars in Washington, D.C.

# COMMENTARY

## Japan's break with tradition

By Russell Brines

Japan has been propelled by the Lockheed bribery scandal into a new historical period, as well as into a major political crisis. The outcome of the Dec. 5 elections could well determine whether Japan moves forward with a reinvigoration of its institutions or slips back into old ways.

For the first time, the government itself has taken the initiative to investigate and to apprehend high officials for alleged corruption. It has arrested a former prime minister — another first — and two other high-ranking leaders of the long-dominant Liberal Democratic Party, along with a number of lesser figures. The party, then, is admitting that its own leaders could be guilty of wrongdoing — also o

first.

Prime Minister Takeo Miki has pursued the investigation vigorously, despite strong internal pressure to let it follow the usual course and die. It may yet be deposed by party rivals. Specifically, he says he does not believe that the party can cope with the present crisis and in spite of having endorsed the Treaty of Rome, Labour (he thinks) is still anti-Common Market at heart. As always with Mr. Powell, it was beautifully written. But once again, the man was more beneath the surface than met the eye.

Like all Asian nations and most other non-European countries, Japan evolved a modern political system with built-in bureaucratic bribery. This was tolerated because government salaries were too low for survival. The system continues to flourish, particularly in countries where officials have the least regard for their powerless citizens.

From this base, Japan developed a separate code of bribery. The alliance between the bureaucracy and criminal gangsters was so strong during the prewar years, for example, that a telephone could be obtained in Tokyo only by paying an outrageous price to a criminal gang. The gangsters bought up all the numbers after the earthquake in 1923 knocked out the city's system, and their political influence was strong enough to prevent any enlargement of the established telephone exchange for the next twenty-three years, even though Tokyo's population tripled.

A vigorous press and strong public pressure have created a number of political crises over governmental bribery during the postwar period. In each case, the pressures were strong enough to give a faction of the Liberal Democratic Party the power to force a prime minister to resign and yield rule to the successful faction. These were merely political quarrels. The scandals died with the change in the prime minister, for neither the government nor the party took the initiative to investigate further or to punish malefactors.

Sooner or later, the governmental system itself had to take the next step — into direct government accountability. This is what Prime Minister Miki has done.

The essence of a democratic government is its willingness and capacity to punish the lawbreakers in its ranks; lawbreaking which may be inescapable as long as officials are as human as anyone else. In that sense, America's Watergate was a triumph, not a tragedy. In that sense, too, the Lockheed scandal has become Japan's Watergate.

Mr. Brines is a free-lance writer on foreign affairs.

## To Peking: from Russia with love

By Konrad Smirnov

*The following is written by a political correspondent of the Soviet news agency Novosti and was supplied by that agency.*

with the U.S.S.R. and was organized along planned lines in accordance with the mutual interests of the two states.

If China really starts expanding its economic contacts with foreign countries, including the socialist countries, then this economic cooperation will prove to be a success.

Political improvements would doubtless facilitate the development of mutually beneficial relations between China and the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union is ready at any moment to start constructive negotiations with Peking, believing that any problem can be solved provided there is goodwill and a desire to normalize relations between the two countries.

Now, when the 110th anniversary of Sun Yat-sen's birth is celebrated, the U.S.S.R. and the People's Republic of China should heed his wishes, especially since it now seems most unnatural that the friendly relations between the peoples of the U.S.S.R. and China have been disrupted for so long. There is no doubt that reestablishment of a good-neighbor policy will further the expansion and development of mutual ties and the observance by both sides of full equality.

In his testament Dr. Sun Yat-sen spoke of a new and powerful China that would play a positive role in international affairs. In 1949, with the establishment of the People's Republic of China, opportunities appeared for China to move rapidly forward to this goal, relying on its own resources and on the help of the U.S.S.R. and other socialist countries.

The events of the past decade held back that process, and it was not until January, 1975, that Chou En-lai stressed, at the first session of the Fourth National People's Congress, the task of transforming China into an economically developed socialist country. His speech contained the thesis that the Chinese side was for a normalization of state-to-state relations between the U.S.S.R. and the People's Republic of China and for expansion of China's foreign economic ties.

The events of the past decade held back that process, and it was not until January, 1975, that Chou En-lai stressed, at the first session of the Fourth National People's Congress, the task of transforming China into an economically developed socialist country. His speech contained the thesis that the Chinese side was for a normalization of state-to-state relations between the U.S.S.R. and the People's Republic of China and for expansion of China's foreign economic ties.

Recently the Chinese press has renewed the subject of economic ties with the outside world. Peking is beginning to modify its approach to questions of international economic relations, responding to existing economic relations in the world. However, it should be recalled that the economic development of China, which 27 years ago adopted the socialist road, was boosted thanks to extensive cooperation in the interest of both nations.

The world's public has every reason to believe that the readiness of the Soviet Union to normalize relations is also shared by China and hopes that the restoration of Soviet-Chinese relations will allow the Soviet and Chinese peoples to live as good friends and to cooperate for the benefit of peace and progress throughout the world.

## Watching Britain; Ulster, and progress in India

By T. E. Muller

How very much I appreciated T. E. Muller's article in the Nov. 15 Monitor on the subject of England's woes. He is generous in his praise of our welfare state which cares for the weakest members in our society, and also for the normally capable who may be temporarily at a loss for some reason. I think we are all proud of our massive, if unwieldy, umbrella.

But, of course, creating wealth to support the system is also a challenge. And this matter No. other paper in this area has as good coverage of Ireland, be it the 26 counties of the Republic or the 6 counties of Northern Ireland. Infinitely I have found the Monitor to be fair and understanding.

I believe the thrust of Jonathan Harsch's article was to appraise the survival of industry in Ulster torn with civil strife, while not in any way supporting or encouraging hiring prejudice. He has strongly supported civil rights in the North, and I am sure, will continue to condemn the job discrimination complained of by Mr. McLoughlin and so vividly described in Leon Uris's "Trinity."

Mr. Harting

Winchester, Mass.

Thomas M. Downey

Winchester, Mass.

Name withheld by request

Progress in India

Regarding "Ulster: more violent 'legionaries,'" by Jonathan Harsch, I agree wholeheartedly with his conclusion concerning teenage violence: "The clear lesson for young people is to stay away from extremist organizations on both sides of the religious divide in Northern Ireland...." This bit of advice is

true, not only in Northern Ireland, but for teenagers in any part of the world.

As an inmate of a penal institution, I feel from experience that any extremist philosophy, whether of violence, greed, or hedonism, is a dead-end road. My own career in extremism (alcohol/drugs) began when I was an impressionable teen-ager.

Diplomatic relations with China have been restored. Today, India's neighbors are friendly; there are no hostilities, no border skirmishes going on. Government services have improved to a greater degree. Educational facilities are better than before. No student disturbances on the campuses. Duty comes before the right. That's what the change required. We always wanted a strong leader in India, and we have one now.

It may seem absurd to Western people, but to me Mrs. Gandhi is the Lincoln of India. Acting under the emergency powers, President Lincoln had ordered arrests of thousands of people. The press was suppressed — some papers were stopped from being published. The Supreme Court supported or interpreted his actions as legal. He did what he thought necessary. People then had the same questions as we have against Mrs. Gandhi; i.e. was all criticism of government forbidden?